Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

15 July 2015

Original: English

First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015
Item 9 (i) of the provisional agenda
Review of the operation and status of the Convention and other matters important for achieving the aims of the Convention
Implementation support

Post-First Review Conference programme of meetings and machinery

Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference

I. Format and purpose of meetings

1. Based on the exchange of views among States at the first and second preparatory meetings in advance of the first Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, held of 5 February and 24 June 2015, at which the following papers entitled Exchange of views on post First Review Conference Programme of Meetings and Machinery (CCM/CONF/2015/PM.1/WP.5 and CCM/CONF/2015/PM.2/WP.2) were considered the following arrangements appear to meet general agreement among States parties.

2. Meetings of States parties will continue to be:

(a) The time at which "States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider, and, where necessary, take decision in respect of any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Convention";

(b) Where States parties with obligations under the Convention report on their progress and challenges in their implementation of these; and

(c) Where States not party and other stakeholders will be invited as observers in accordance with the Convention and the agreed rules of procedure.

(d) Serviced by United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs in partnership with the United Nations Conference Services.

3. As contained in documents CCM/CONF/2015/PM.1/WP.5 and CCM/CONF/2015/PM.2/WP.2, several options for the format, number and sequencing of Meetings, reflecting the realities and needs of States parties while promoting cost-

efficiency and an effective implementation of the Convention have been suggested by States at the first and second preparatory Meetings. Two of the five original options suggested did not meet broad interest from States and have therefore been removed. States have, to varying degree, but not yet with clear majority, expressed interest for the following Options:

Option 1
Maintaining *Status quo:* Annual Meetings of States Parties and intersessionals.

4. Meetings of States Parties would be held annually hosted in the country of the President of the MSP for a duration of 4-5 working days. Intersessional meetings would take place annually in Geneva, preferably after the 30 April, back-to-back with sister conventions, at the Palais des Nations or alternative location for 1-3 working days.

- Hosts would, unilaterally or by means of fundraising, be expected to cover additional costs of MSPs to that otherwise expected when held in Geneva and on the basis of assessed contributions.
- Dates of intersessional meetings could be coordinated to coincide with other events to facilitate cost-saving in travels, caution raised however over the already fixed calendar of meetings making such attempts difficult;

Option 2
Annual Meetings of States Parties. No intersessionals.

5. Meetings of States Parties would take place annually for the duration of 4-5 working days, in Geneva at the Palais des Nations or other venue, or abroad.

- Decreasing the number of meetings per year would decrease meeting costs. Presidents could choose whether to host and/or preside leaving it optional whether to use Geneva or other host country as venue for the meeting.
- Hosts would, unilaterally or by means of fundraising, be expected to cover additional costs of MSPs to that otherwise expected when held in Geneva and on the basis of assessed contributions.

Option 4bis
Hybrid model –Meetings of Experts and Meetings of States Parties.

6. Meetings of States Parties would be held bi-annually for the duration of 4-5 working days in a host country or in Geneva. Meetings of Experts would be held bi-annually and interchangeably with MSPs for the duration of 4-5 working days in Geneva, back-to-back with other events of similar nature.

- Clear division of content between Meetings of States Parties and Meetings of Experts.
- Hosts would, unilaterally or by means of fundraising, be expected to cover additional costs of Meetings of States Parties to that otherwise expected when held in Geneva and on the basis of assessed contributions.

Option	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*
1	Sixth Meeting of States Parties	Seventh Meeting of States Parties	Eighth Meeting of States Parties	Ninth Meeting of States Parties	Second Review Conference	Tenth Meeting of States Parties
	Inter-sessional	Inter-sessional	Inter-sessional	Inter-sessional	Inter-sessional	Inter-sessional
2	Sixth Meeting of States Parties	Seventh Meeting of States Parties	Eighth Meeting of States Parties	Ninth Meeting of States Parties	Second Review Conference	Tenth Meeting of States Parties
4bis	Meeting of Experts	Sixth Meeting of States Parties	Meeting of Experts	Seventh Meeting of States Parties	Meeting of Experts	Second Review Conference

II. Implementation machinery

The role of the President of Meetings of the States Parties/Review Conferences and Coordination Committee

The role of the Presidents

7. Suggestions proposed appeared to gain support at the First and Second Preparatory Meetings. It is therefore proposed that the President continues to be mandated to:

(a) Chairing the Coordination Committee;

(b) Chairing formal and informal meetings;

(c) Taking the lead, in consultation with the Coordination Committee, with respect to any issues related to the pursuit of the Convention's aims with activities including convening small and large group discussions as required and bringing pertinent matters to the attention of all delegations;

(d) Promoting the implementation and universalisation of the Convention and the norms it successfully has established, including in relevant multilateral and regional forums, as well as at the national level;

(e) Promoting coordination amongst all structures established by States Parties;

(f) Leading efforts to mobilise sufficient resources to fund the operations of the Implementation Support Unit;

(g) Presenting a preliminary report on activities at intersessional meetings as well as to use informal meetings, when relevant, as a forum addressing specific topics of interest;

(h) Presenting a final report on activities, as well as conclusions and recommendations if relevant, at annual formal meetings.

8. Similar to suggestions made and subsequently implemented with reference to the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention, it is suggested that the Presidential period be reconsidered and placed in advance of the Meetings of States Parties to allow for a more

constructive lead time up to a MSP under the chairmanship of the President who also have lead the intersessional and preparatory work.

9. A presidential period would thereby start at the end at the last day of a Meeting of States Parties and run through to the last day of the following MSP. Such an approach would necessitate a reconfiguration following the Review Conference with a transitional year seeing the mandate of the President of the Sixth meeting of States Parties start 1 January 2016 and thereafter, guiding the work of the Convention up to, as well as planning for and presiding over the Sixth Meeting of States Parties. The subsequent handover to the President of the Seventh Meeting of States Parties would take place at the closing of the 6MSP.

The role and composition of the Coordination Committee

10. Since the 2MSP, at which time the Coordination Committee of the CCM was first formally established, the Coordinators of Working Groups have been nominated and selected at Meetings of States Parties on the basis of broad-based consultations with an aim to maintain inclusiveness and broad political ownership. Working under the guidance of the President they have conducted their work with the aim to optimize results-oriented, practical, cost-effective and efficient working methods within the spirit of cooperation underpinning the Convention.

11. Based on the exchanges at the First Preparatory Meeting, it is proposed that the Coordination Committee remains:

- a coordinating body, and that it essentially [is this correct?]
- retains its mandate to coordinate the work flowing from and related to upcoming formal meetings of States parties as well as any intersessional work which may be deemed relevant in any particular year, and that
- if the Coordination Committee deems it relevant, particular issues or topics could be placed on the agenda for discussion by all delegations during informal meetings

12. The Coordination Committee would be composed of the President, assisted by the Director of the Implementation Support Unit, President-designate, the co-Coordinators on General status and operation of the Convention, Universalisation, Stockpile destruction, Clearance and risk reduction education, Victim assistance, Cooperation and assistance, all mandated for a duration of two years and Coordinators on matters pertaining to National implementation measures as well as on Transparency measures, both mandated for a duration of one year (renewable).

13. In keeping with past practice, the Coordination Committee may call upon others to assist with its work as appropriate, and maintain the invitation to the International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations and the Cluster Munitions Coalition to join the Coordination Committee in observer capacity.

14. Supported by the Presidencies of the Meeting of States Parties over the past five years, the promotion of cooperation and joint activities between the Coordinators on cooperation and assistance and the Coordinators on clearance, stockpile destruction and victim assistance would be encouraged.

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

26 August 2015

Original: English

First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Adoption of the Agenda

Implementation Support Unit 2016 – 2020 work plan and budget

Submitted by the Director of the Implementation Support Unit

Summary

Five year work plan

Main Objective:	To support the States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) on the implementation of the Convention during the period 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the decision made by the States Parties at the First Review Conference and pursuant to the priorities established by the States Parties through the Dubrovnik Action Plan.
Specific Objectives:	▪ Provide support to all States Parties through the Convention's implementation machinery and office holders, as well as to the Sponsorship Programme and the thematic working groups. ▪ Provide advice and technical support to individual States Parties through the development of a resource base of relevant expertise and practices on the implementation of the Convention. ▪ Prepare for and keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention. ▪ Facilitate communication amongst States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these and maintain public relations including efforts to promote universalization and other work of the Convention. ▪ Serve as an interface between the States Parties and the

Please recycle

	international community on issues related to the implementation of the CCM.
Immediate Tasks:	▪ Recruitment of ISU staff. ▪ Smooth handover of functions and documentation from the interim to the permanent ISU.
Expected Outcomes:	▪ The implementation machinery and office holders have performed their mandate in accordance with the decisions of the States Parties. ▪ That the Meetings of States Parties and other informal meetings are held as required and are organized efficiently and effectively, including the sponsorship programmes to facilitate participation in these meetings. ▪ States Parties have acted and are able to report on their universalization, stockpile destruction, clearance and risk reduction education, victim assistance, international cooperation and assistance, transparency measures and national implementation measures obligations. ▪ Relevant knowledge products, expertise and information related to the Convention have enabled States Parties to carry out their work effectively and efficiently. ▪ The Convention has become more universal.
Budget:	CHF 2,324,771

The Convention on Cluster Munitions

1. The Convention on Cluster Munitions is a humanitarian imperative-driven legal instrument which prohibits all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. In addition, it establishes a framework for cooperation and assistance to ensure adequate assistance to survivors and their communities, clearance of contaminated areas, risk reduction education and destruction of stockpiles.

2. Adopted on 30 May 2008 in Dublin, Ireland and signed on 3 - 4 December 2008 in Oslo, Norway, the Convention on Cluster Munitions entered into force on 1 August 2010. As of 10 August 2015, a total of 117 States have joined the Convention, as 93 States Parties and 24 signatories.

3. By ratifying or acceding to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, States Parties commit to never use, produce, stockpile or transfer cluster munitions. In addition States Parties commit to destroy existing stockpiles in eight years; clear contaminated land in ten years; assist victims; provide technical, material and financial assistance to other States Parties; undertake transparency measures; adopt national implementation measures and promote universal adherence to the Convention.

The establishment and mandate of the Implementation Support Unit

4. At the Second Meeting of States Parties held in Beirut, Lebanon, States Parties agreed "that an Implementation Support Unit should be established as soon as possible and preferably no later than the Third Meeting of States Parties, hosted by the Geneva

International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and led by a Director" [1]. States acknowledged the need for its creation as a means to coordinate the work of the Convention on Cluster Munitions and future intersessional work. States Parties also defined the Implementation Support Unit's tasks and responsibilities.[2] In September 2013, States Parties mandated the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to conclude an agreement between the States Parties and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on the hosting of the Implementation Support Unit for the Convention.[3] The Fifth Meeting of States Parties directed the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, assisted by the selection panel, to finalize as soon as possible, preferably by March 2015 the recruitment process for the Director of the Implementation Support Unit.[4]

5. On the basis of the various decisions made by the States Parties at their Meetings, the Implementation Support Unit was established in May 2015. In accordance with the Beirut Decision, the Unit is mandated to support States Parties, inter alia, in the following ways:

(a) Assist the President in all aspects of the Presidency, support the Coordinators in their efforts, prepare, support and follow-up from formal and informal meetings of the Convention;

(b) Offer advice and support to States Parties on the implementation of the Convention;

(c) Develop and maintain a resource base of relevant technical expertise and practices and, upon request, provide States Parties with such resources;

(d) Facilitate communication among States Parties and other relevant actors, cooperate and coordinate amongst these and maintain public relations, including efforts to promote the universalization of the Convention;

(e) Keep records of formal and informal meetings under the Convention and other relevant knowledge products, expertise and information pertaining to the implementation of the Convention;

(f) Organize the set-up of a sponsorship programme assisted by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and provide guidance, input and support to the programme.

The priorities of the Implementation Support Unit

6. In fulfilling its mandate the ISU will establish its priorities based on decisions taken at the Meetings of States Parties over the five years prior to and at the First Review Conference and which built on the Vientiane action plan. At the First Review Conference of the Convention, States Parties are expected to adopt the Dubrovnik action plan which seeks to carry forward the aim of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Cluster Munitions from the First to the Second Review Conference of the Convention.

7. The five-year work plan of the Implementation Support Unit is based on the priorities established by States Parties and other implementation actors to serve as a tool to

[1] Document CCM/MSP/2012/WP.3 para 1 (a).
[2] Document CCM/MSP/2011/WP.9.
[3] Document CCM/MSP/2013/6 para.31.
[4] Document CCM/MSP/2014/6 para. 26.

monitor progress in the execution of the Convention's key result areas. Some of the actions are aimed at ensuring timely implementation of State Party commitments under the Convention particularly given that in the period between the First and Second Review Conferences many States Parties will face their respective legally stipulated deadlines on stockpile destruction and clearance of cluster munition remnants in affected areas.

8. Based on the First Review Conference's decisions, the Implementation Support Unit in 2016-2020 will prioritize support to States Parties directly and through the thematic working groups as provided for by the main thematic areas of the Convention.

Support to the Presidency and the Coordinating Committee

9. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Presidency and Coordinating Committee in their efforts to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) Discharging their mandate to coordinate work associated with and derived from the Convention's formal Meetings of States Parties and other informal meetings;

(b) Effectively leading the work of the Convention by the President and the President-Designate in all aspects of the presidency, including preparing and convening formal and informal meetings, and providing implementation status updates and analysis to support the work of States Parties;

(c) Supporting the host State on the logistical and organizational aspects of meetings of the Convention without prejudice to the outcome of the Review Conference on the future machinery and architecture of the Convention.

(d) Assist the presidency on the annual progress reports without prejudice to the outcome of the discussions at the Review Conference on the future machinery and architecture of the Convention.

Support on universalization

10. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Universalization and States Parties in their efforts to fulfil the following objectives:

(a) Increased adherence to and reinforcement of the norms established by the Convention;

(b) Increased number of States Parties to the Convention;

(c) Promotion of the Convention that has resulted in decreased numbers of allegations and confirmed instances of use.

Support on stockpile destruction

11. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Stockpile Destruction and States Parties in the implementation of Article 3 through the following actions:

(a) Providing advice and facilitating relevant technical expertise as required by States Parties with Article 3 obligations;

(b) Providing assistance as required on reporting on the implementation of Article 3 implementation;

(c) Facilitating increased information exchange on efficient, cost-effective and environmentally-friendly stockpile destruction methodologies.

Support on clearance and risk reduction education

12. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Clearance and Risk Reduction Education and States Parties with Article 4 obligations through the following actions:

(a) Providing relevant information and facilitating the exchange of relevant technical expertise as required by States Parties to assist them in the development of efficient, safe, cost-effective and environmentally-friendly clearance practices;

(b) Facilitating communication pertinent to Article 4 obligations to encourage the achievement of compliance within the stipulated deadlines;

(c) Facilitating increased cooperation between and among relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention.

Support on victim assistance

13. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on Victim Assistance and States Parties with Article 5 obligations through the following actions:

(a) Providing relevant information and facilitating the exchange of relevant technical expertise as required by States Parties to assist them in improving the quantity and quality of assistance provided to cluster munition victims and other persons with disabilities;

(b) Encouraging increased involvement of victims in policy-making and decision-making processes.

Support on international cooperation and assistance

14. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Working Group on International Cooperation and Assistance and States Parties through the following actions:

(a) Facilitating communication to encourage strengthened partnerships between and among States Parties and other relevant stakeholders in order to accelerate the full implementation of the Convention;

(b) Promoting cooperation and assistance through enhanced information and best practices sharing as well as through technical, financial and expertise exchanges;

(c) Facilitating the exchange of information between States Parties requiring assistance and those in a position to provide it in order to better target scarce resources.

Support on transparency measures

15. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Coordinator on Transparency Measures and States Parties through the following actions:

(a) Encouraging an increased rate and quality of reporting by States Parties by providing technical assistance as required;

(b) Assisting in following up on the submission of initial transparency reports and overdue reports;

(c) Facilitating the exchange of information on the best and most cost-effective reporting practices.

Support on national implementation measures

16. The Implementation Support Unit will support the Coordinator on National Implementation Measures and States Parties through the following actions:

(a) Facilitating communication to encourage an increased rate of Article 9 compliance by States Parties;

(b) Increasing awareness of national actors of Convention obligations under Article 9 resulting in compliant national military doctrine, policies and training.

Communication

17. In addition to acting on the priorities of the States Parties to be taken at the First Review Conference, the Implementation Support Unit will:

(a) Administer and maintain the official website of the Convention and provide information about the Convention;

(b) Facilitate communication among States Parties, and with all relevant other actors, cooperate and coordinate with relevant actors and maintain public relations;

(c) Produce Convention related publications and other promotional materials as necessary.

Assumptions

18. That the Dubrovnik action plan is adopted.

19. That predictable and sustainable funding for the work of the Implementation Support Unit work plan is made available by States Parties without prejudice on the outcome of the discussions on financing of the Implementation Support Unit.

20. That States Parties ensure that the funding level is commensurate to the agreed Implementation Support Unit work plan for the year.

21. That the proposed 5-year work plan is endorsed by States Parties.

22. That the Implementation Support Unit will be fully staffed by the end of 2015.

23. That there will be close collaboration and that all relevant actors (States Parties, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, International Governmental and Non-governmental organisations and civil society) carry out their roles as expected given the small size of the Implementation Support Unit which requires that all its actions are efficient and cost-effective.

24. That the annual work plans of subsequent years to 2016 will be more detailed and based on assured funding.

Implementation Support Unit 2016 to 2020 budget

Cost	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*Notes*
Salaries	355,011	336,746	345,054	353,362	361,669	The Director and programme specialist working 100 per cent supported by a programme implementation assistant working 50 percent. 2016 costs also include relocation costs for new staff
Social charges	59,751	61,765	63,386	65,000	66,626	At 20 per cent of annual salary includes mandatory accident and travel insurance
Communication	15,000	12,000	10,000	6,000	8,000	Website development, promotional material, publications, consultancies, etc.
Travel	30,000	37,000	37,000	44,000	38,000	Participate in Convention meetings plus staff travel on missions to States Parties. Average of three trips per year in economy class.
Other implementation support costs	12,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	11,000	Consultancies, room rentals, workshops, catering, etc.
Total	471,762	455,511	465,440	475,362	485,295	
Administrative expenses	GICHD In-Kind	GICHD In-Kind	GICHD In-Kind	GICHD In-Kind	GICHD In-Kind	Covers costs such as rent of office, internal control system, administration of sponsorship programme, human resources management, etc.

Budget notes

- Increased activities are anticipated in 2017 as the first Article 3 deadlines approach and in 2020 to facilitate preparations for the Second Review Conference.
- The anticipated three trips per year would include two long and one short economy class tickets for two Implementation Support Unit staff.
- Staff costs for 2016 include relocation costs for one new member of staff recruited externally.
- The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining in-kind contribution will be dependent, inter alia, on the frequency of meetings held as will be decided by States Parties.

CCM/CONF/2015/WP.3

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

4 August 2015

Original: English

First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015
Item 9 of the provisional agenda
Review of the operation and status of the Convention and other matters important for achieving the aims of the Convention

Draft
Dubrovnik Action Plan

Submitted by the President-designate of the First Review Conference

Introduction

1. In 2010, at the First Meeting of States Parties in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Vientiane Action Plan (VAP or the Action Plan) was adopted by States parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM). Developed in consultation with partners with the objective to ensure effective and timely implementation of the provisions of the treaty following the First Meeting of States Parties (1MSP), the Action Plan set out concrete and measurable steps, actions and targets aimed to be completed within specific time frames over the next five-year period and with defined roles and responsibilities.

2. Drawing from the provisions of the Convention, the actions contained in the VAP were not in themselves normative requirements, but designed to gather momentum, guide and assist States parties and other relevant actors in the practical implementation of the Convention. It was argued that with such guidance States parties, together with partners, could ensure that the Convention would have an immediate impact on the ground, address current implementation challenges, react to future developments, and reflect changes in the implementation work. As such, the overall aim of the Action Plan was to support States parties in meeting their obligations. With the adoption of the Vientiane Action Plan, States parties sent a strong message on their commitment to the rapid implementation of the Convention.

3. With the objective to facilitate the preparatory process in advance of the First Review Conference of the Convention, Costa Rica in its capacity as President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties initiated the Vientiane Action Plan Review in close cooperation with Coordinators and with the support of the interim Implementation Support Unit at UNDP. Together with the four annual progress reports to date monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan, the Review serves as a means to gauge the status of practical implementation of the Convention and thereby also as an opportunity t

GE.15-13139(E)

Please recycle

document to what extent the Convention has made a difference on the ground. As such, it contributes to the first Review Conference of the CCM in guiding the content for a new five-year action plan.

4. To this end, building on the VAP and the recommendations of the Review, the Dubrovnik Action Plan (DAP) seeks to carry forward the aim of ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the CCM from the First to the Second Review Conference of the Convention.

5. Elaborated under the guidance of the President-designate of the First Review Conference, and in the capable hands of thematic coordinators and support from UNDP, the DAP has been developed in line with the expressed desire among States parties to further strengthen results by operationalizing actions, with targets aimed to be completed within specific time frames over the next five-year period, and with defined roles and responsibilities. Working Groups of Experts consisting of partners in the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other stakeholders have been consulted.

6. The actions contained in the Action Plan are not in themselves normative or legal requirements, but designed to gather momentum, guide and assist States parties and other relevant actors in the practical implementation of the Convention. The aim of the new Action Plan remains unchanged: to support States parties in meeting their obligations. Building on the many achievements to date and with the adoption of the DAP, States parties will reaffirm the strong message on their commitment to the rapid implementation of the Convention.

7. The Dubrovnik Action Plan establishes a list of priorities for both States parties and other implementation actors, and also serves as a tool to monitor progress. Substantively, some actions are designed as milestones to ensure timely implementation of comprehensive and resource intensive tasks. Others are designed to assist States parties in structuring their response to their commitments under the Convention.

8. In the next five years many States parties will face their respective legally stipulated deadlines on stockpile destruction and clearance of cluster munition remnants in affected areas. In 2016, States will also celebrate the 10-year anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. These important milestones underline the imperative of renewed energy in the implementation of the Convention enabled by a strong Action Plan.

I. Universalisation

9. One hundred and sixteen (116) States have committed to the goals of the Convention. Ninety-two (92) of them have ratified or acceded to the Convention, while twenty-four (24) still need to ratify. Seventy-nine (79) Member States of the United Nations are neither signatories nor parties to the Convention.

Action 1.1 - Increase adherence with the Convention

10. Aiming to increase the number of States parties to 130 by the Second Review Conference, States parties will:

(a) Seize opportunities in all relevant forums including, but not limited to, the United Nations Security Council, its General Assembly, Human Rights- and Economic and Social Councils, parliamentary meetings, high level, global and regional multilateral and bilateral meetings and other similar events, to engage States not yet party and promote adherence to the Convention as soon as possible.

(b) Continue outreach and engagement with States not parties in all appropriate fora, including capitals, to encourage their accession and work with signatory States to encourage prompt ratification.

Action 1.2 - Promote the universalisation of the Convention

11. In cooperating with and assisting other States in joining the Convention, States parties commit to:

(a) Enhance cooperation and partnerships among States and with other relevant partners including the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and other international organisations, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other civil society and non-governmental organisations to promote the universalisation of the Convention and its norms.

(b) Promote relevant models of legislation and provide targeted assistance to States requiring support in the development of new national legislation to enable ratification of, or accession to, the Convention.

(c) Encourage and support States not party to join the Convention as soon as possible, including by helping States not party to find solutions to the potential obstacles and challenges they face in joining the Convention so as to facilitate their eventual adherence, as well as exchanging information on how such obstacles can be overcome.

(d) Support the efforts of States not party that share the humanitarian imperative and concerns caused by cluster munitions, in participating in formal and informal meetings in order to encourage them to become States parties to the Convention

(e) Support efforts of signatory States in their ratification process and help to find solutions to potential obstacles and challenges they may face in the process in order to facilitate their prompt ratification.

(f) Engage producer States not party in activities related to the implementation of the CCM including stockpile destruction, clearance and risk reduction, and victims assistance - to present and introduce them to the benefits of the implementation of the Convention with the aim to foster interest and eventual adherence.

Action 1.3 - Reinforce the norms being established by the Convention

12. States parties will continue to promote compliance, reinforcing the norms being established by the CCM that stigmatizes cluster munitions and promote their non-use by:

(a) Ensuring compliance through bilateral discussions, the use of the good offices of the President, and any other means consistent with Article 8, in a cooperative manner, to clarify and seek to resolve questions related to any matters of compliance.

(b) Discouraging, in every way possible use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of cluster munitions.

(c) Calling upon those who continue to use, develop, produce, stockpile and transfer cluster munitions to cease now.

(d) Raising concern about any alleged use and condemning any instances of documented use by any actor, effectively calling on all States not party to accede to the Convention.

(e) Working as appropriate, with other stakeholders, including States not party to the Convention that have condemned or otherwise expressed concern over the use of cluster munitions generating the stigmatization of cluster munitions and promoting its non-use by any actors.

Result - Universalisation

13. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an increased number of States parties to the Convention;
- a decreased number of reported alleged and confirmed instances of use, with the aim to put an end for all time to the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions.

II. Stockpile destruction

14. Thirty-seven (37) States parties have reported that they have, or previously had cluster munition stockpiles and thereby have or had obligations under Article 3. Fourteen (14) States parties remain with obligations under Article 3. States parties have collectively destroyed over 80 per cent of reported stockpiles, well on track to complete all destruction in conformity with their respective deadlines stipulated by the Convention.

Action 2.1 - Develop a resourced plan

15. States parties with cluster munition stockpiles that have not yet done so will:

(a) Ensure to have a plan in place as soon as possible for the destruction of stocks, including an estimated completion date, national resources to be attributed, and any requirements for international support, and begin physical destruction as soon as possible.

(b) Fulfil their obligations within the deadlines provided by the Convention and ensure that the plan is in compliance with international standards relating to the protection of public health and environment.

(c) Highlight these plans in annual transparency reports and if deemed necessary, at meetings of the Convention as a measure of promoting transparency and confidence building and maintaining transparency as an important element for the full implementation of Article 3 by providing clear information on the status and progress of stockpile destruction programmes.

(d) Request support and any need of international assistance and cooperation in order to comply with obligations under Article 3 through relevant partners.

Action 2.2 - Increase exchanges of promising practices

16. States parties and signatory States that have already started, or finished the destruction of stocks are encouraged to:

Increase the exchange of information amongst themselves and expert organisations of good and cost effective stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency. This could also include tasking the implementation support unit to draft, in consultation with States, a template for the declaration of compliance under Article 3 to be used on a voluntary basis and to maintain a list of states with practices to share.

Action 2.3 - Apply an appropriate approach to retention

17. States parties that retain or acquire cluster munitions and explosive sub-munitions under Article 3.6 will:

Ensure the amount of explosive sub-munitions does not exceed the number absolutely necessary for said purposes and shall, in accordance with Article 3.8, report regularly on the past and planned use of retained munitions.

Action 2.4 - Announce declaration of compliance on stockpile destruction

18. States parties that have fulfilled obligations under Article 3 are encouraged to:

Make an official declaration of compliance with Article 3 obligations to MSPs or Review Conferences of the Convention and in annual submissions of transparency reports under Article 7.

Action 2.5 - Act upon unexpected developments

19. States parties which may identify new, previously unknown stockpiles of cluster munitions after a declaration of compliance has been made, commit to:

(a) Report such findings without delay to meetings of the Convention and in Article 7 reports as suggested in form C.

(b) Develop without delay, plans for their destruction and destroy them as a matter of urgent priority.

Results - Stockpile destruction

20. By the 2nd Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an increased number of States parties that finished stockpile destruction;
- increased levels of reporting on matters pertaining to Article 3 implementation, including information on the amount and planned use of sub-munitions retained;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency.

III. Clearance and risk reduction education

21. Sixteen (16) States parties have reported to have or had obligations under Article 4. Among them, five (5) have declared compliance with Article 4 and eleven (11) remain with obligations under Article 4.

Action 3.1 - Assess the extent of the problem

22. Affected States parties subject to obligations under Article 4 will:

(a) Endeavour to, within two years of the 1st Review Conference or two years after entry into force of the Convention for that State party, make every effort to promote clarity on the location, scope and extent of cluster munition remnants in areas under its

jurisdiction or control, drawing on survey approaches (technical and non-technical) as appropriate and needed.

(b) Note, to the extent possible, the location, scope and extent of any contamination where contaminated land is identified, allowing national authorities to make evidence-based decisions, using appropriate risk-analysis and allow for effective prioritization of ongoing clearance activities, taking into account needs, vulnerabilities as well as realities and different priorities on local and national levels, and

(c) Release land through cancellation, where no confirmed evidence of contamination is found on land previously recorded and classified as contaminated, taking into account existing standards, best practices and principles for land release. Otherwise, only confirmed hazardous areas should be recorded.

Action 3.2 - Protect people from harm

23. Affected States parties will, as soon as areas under its jurisdiction or control are known to be affected:

(a) Take all feasible steps to prevent civilian casualties by immediately developing and providing targeted and focused age, gender and ethnic sensitive risk reduction education programmes that are based primarily on an assessment of need and vulnerability and an understanding of risk-taking behaviour.

(b) Mark and fence, to the extent possible, confirmed hazardous areas as soon as possible and enforce legislation that protects the marking.

Action 3.3 - Develop a resourced plan

24. Affected States parties will endeavour to:

(a) Develop, within one year of the Review Conference or entry into force of the Convention for that State party, and start the implementation of Article 4 compliant national clearance strategies and plans based on survey results and clearance rates, taking into account best practices, international and national standards and methods.

(b) Develop and implement national clearance plans including transparent and consistent criteria for developing clearance priorities and for utilising the most appropriate survey and clearance methodologies and technologies.

(c) Identify the national resources that could be allocated to implement plans and relevant activities and explore the need to request international assistance and cooperation from the United Nations system, donor States, non-governmental organisations or other relevant entities.

Action 3.4 - Be inclusive when developing the response

25. Affected States parties will endeavour to, where appropriate and applicable,

(a) include affected communities in the development and implementation of national clearance plans;

(b) mainstream gender and age sensitiveness in the development of plans and programmes, as well as in the conduct of survey, clearance and risk reduction education and other relevant activities;

(c) involve as far as feasible, affected communities in all appropriate activities related to clearance and destruction of cluster munitions remnants, and to risk reduction education.

Action 3.5 - Manage information for analysis, decision-making and reporting

26. Affected States parties will, based on functioning databases and comparable data,

record and provide information to the extent possible on the scope, extent and nature of all cluster munition contaminated areas under its jurisdiction or control, and where applicable, report on the size and location of land released through cancellation where no confirmed evidence of contamination is found on land previously recorded as contaminated.

Action 3.6 - Provide support, assist and cooperate

27. States parties that have used or abandoned cluster munitions prior to the entry into force of the CCM, will endeavour to:

Provide technical, financial, material and human resources assistance, as well as other relevant information, where available, to facilitate clearance, when cluster munitions are located under the control or jurisdiction of another State party at the time of the CCM's entry into force for the latter.

Action 3.7 - Apply practice development

28. States parties will promote and continue to:

Explore methods and technologies which will allow clearance operators to work more efficiently with the right technology to achieve better results as we all strive to attain as quickly as possible the strategic goal of a world free of cluster munitions and its remnants, while also making full use of existing methods and technologies that have proven to be effective.

Action 3.8 - Promote and expand cooperation

29. All States parties will:

(a) Monitor and actively promote the achievement of survey and clearance goals as well as humanitarian and developmental needs by affected States parties.

(b) Identify possible means to cooperate and assist affected States parties in need.

(c) Provide international cooperation and assistance when in a position to do so, either bilaterally to affected states, organisations undertaking survey, clearance, and risk reduction education, or through the United Nations and other international organisations, and non-governmental organisations, including sufficient and predictable funding, to enable affected States parties to complete implementation of Article 4 as soon as possible and no later than their respective clearance deadlines. Cooperation and assistance among affected States parties is equally encouraged. When funding is committed or pledged, consider the possibility of multi-year funding.

(d) Coordinate efforts in support of cluster munitions survey and clearance in affected States parties, with the aim of ensuring that allocation of funds is more effective at

country level (bearing in mind the level of the problem, the needs and the humanitarian and development requirements); and appropriately distributed among the affected countries. Involve, as appropriate, relevant international and non-governmental organisations actively engaged in mine action.

Results - Clearance and risk reduction education

30. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- a decreased number of new victims, with the aim of zero;
- increased amounts of suspected land released for subsistence, cultural, social and commercial purposes;
- better targeting of scarce clearance resources;
- larger freedom and safer movement;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective clearance practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency.

IV. Victim Assistance

31. Twelve (12) States parties have reported that they have, or have been reported to have, obligations under Article 5.

Action 4.1 - Strengthen national capacity

32. States parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will:

(a) Strengthen their national capacity to provide assistance to cluster munition victims, without discrimination against those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes, and accordingly, mobilizing adequate national and international resources through existing and innovative sources of financing, bearing in mind the immediate and long-term needs of cluster munition victims. Concrete actions to that effect are:

- Designating a focal point within the government to coordinate victim assistance, if States parties have not yet done so as required by Article 5, paragraph 2, by the end of 2016.
- Ensuring that designated focal point has authority, expertise and adequate resources to develop, implement, and monitor actions to promote inclusion of victims in all relevant national policies, plans and programs.
- Collecting all necessary data, on an ongoing basis, disaggregated by sex and age, assessing the needs and priorities of cluster munition victims, establishing mechanisms to refer victims to existing services, and identifying any methodological gaps in the collection of data. Such data and needs assessment should be made available to all relevant stakeholders and be integrated into or contribute to national injury surveillance and other relevant data collection systems for use in programme planning.

(b) Review the availability, accessibility and quality of existing services in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, education, economic and social inclusion, and identify the barriers that prevent access.

(c) Ensure that existing national policies, plans and legal frameworks related to people with similar needs, such as disability and poverty reduction frameworks, address the needs and human rights of cluster munition victims, or adapt such plans accordingly. States parties that have not yet developed a national disability action plan should do so as soon as possible, or develop a national action plan on victim assistance, by no later than the end of 2018. This includes, inter alia:

- Coordination of actions relevant for victim assistance within existing coordination systems created under relevant Conventions including CRPD. In the absence of such mechanisms, the establishment of a comprehensive coordination mechanism, actively involving cluster munition victims and their representative organizations, as well as relevant health, rehabilitation, psychological, psycho-social services, education, employment, gender and disability rights experts.
- Development and implementation of existing international standards, guidelines, best practices, and recommendations in the areas of medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support as well as social and economic inclusion, recognizing in particular the vulnerability of women and children with disabilities.
- Identification and consideration of the needs and rights of victims other than survivors.

(d) Monitor and evaluate the implementation of victim assistance as integrated into national laws, policies, and plans, related to people with similar needs, or as a part of a national action plan, and ensure that such frameworks do not discriminate against or among cluster munition victims and those who have suffered injuries or impairments by other causes, and that cluster munition victims have access to specialized services.

- Raising awareness among cluster munition victims about their rights and available services, as well as within government authorities, service providers and the general public to foster respect for the human rights and dignity of victims, and other persons with disabilities.
- Increasing the availability and accessibility of services also in remote and rural areas so as to remove the identified barriers and to guarantee the implementation of quality services.

(e) Increase the economic inclusion of victims of cluster munitions through self- or waged employment, as well as social protection measures. This could include, for example:

- Education, training and employment incentive programs of persons with disabilities in both public and private sectors, as well as through the micro-crediting possibilities;
- developing national capacity building programs which promote the economic inclusion of victims;
- increasing opportunities for victims, particularly in remote and rural areas, to access appropriate employment and training initiatives, and to engage in productive work that delivers a fair income and security;
- creating employer incentives that support the employment of victims and other persons with disabilities, while enhancing social protection measures to ensure stability during the process of gaining employment;
- promoting the inclusion of quotas for employment of cluster munitions victims, as well as those who have suffered injuries or impairments from other causes.

Action 4.2 - Increase the involvement of victims

33. States parties with cluster munition victims in areas under their jurisdiction or control will:

(a) Include cluster munitions victims and their representative organizations actively in policy-making and decision-making in the work under Article 5 of the Convention in a manner that is gender and age sensitive, sustainable, meaningful and non-discriminatory.

(b) Include relevant experts to be part of their delegations in all convention related activities (including cluster munitions victims, and representatives of disabled person's organizations).

(c) Promote and enhance the capacity of organisations representing women, men and survivors and persons with disabilities as well as national organizations and institutions delivering relevant services, including financial and technical resources, leadership and management training and exchange programmes, with a view to strengthen ownership, the effective delivery of services, and sustainability.

Action 4.3 - Share information

34. States parties will:

Make best use of Article 7 reports, drawing on reports submitted under the CRPD as appropriate, and formal and informal fora to provide updates on these actions.

Action 4.4 - Provide support, assist and cooperate

35. States parties, in support of the implementation of Article 5, will seek to:

(a) Promote further cooperation and assistance for projects relevant to cluster munition victims through existing mechanisms, as well as increasing south-south, regional and triangular cooperation, and in accordance to Article 6 of the Convention.

(b) Facilitate the sharing of information among victim assistance focal points and other key actors, with a view to exchanging experiences and good practices.

(c) Develop, by the 2nd Review Conference, guidance on the implementation of Article 5 by a State party in response to any new cluster munition victims that may occur in future in areas under their jurisdiction or control, with a view to preventing additional victims.

Results - Victim Assistance

36. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an improvement in the quality and quantity of assistance provided to persons with disabilities;
- strengthened respect for human rights to all persons;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective practices;
- increased involvement of victims in consultations and policy-making and decisions-making processes on issues that concern them;

- increased cooperation assistance for victim assistance programmes, through traditional mechanisms, and south-south, regional and triangular cooperation and in linking national focal points and centres;
- increased demonstration of results achieved and/or expected results in Article7 transparency reports.

V. International cooperation and assistance

37. Of sixteen (16) States parties that have reported to have or had obligations under Article 4, eight have highlighted assistance needs in clearance and/or risk reduction. Of thirty-seven (37) States parties that have reported to have or had obligations under Article 3, eight have highlighted assistance needs in stockpile destruction. Of twelve (12) States parties that have reported to have obligations under Article 5, seven (7) have highlighted assistance needs to address the needs of victims.

Action 5.1 - Strengthen partnerships at all levels

38. States parties and expert organisations engaging in cooperation and assistance will:

(a) Develop and strengthen their partnerships at all levels, including south-south and triangular cooperation. including among and between states, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and their International Federation, international and regional organisations, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other civil society organisations, survivors and their representatives organisations.

(b) Share information and good practices, technologies, resources and expertise to implement the Convention effectively and efficiently, maximize opportunities and avoid duplications.

Action 5.2 - Communicate challenges and seek assistance

39. States parties seeking assistance according to the right under Article 6 for the fulfilment of obligations under the CCM, in particular as it pertains to Article 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9, will:

Communicate challenges and needs for cooperation and assistance for the full implementation of these obligations at the earliest possible opportunity, in meetings of the Convention and through Article 7 transparency reporting, as well as through bilateral and regional channels, and engage with States parties, and other relevant expert organizations and stakeholders, that may be in a position to assist in addressing these needs and overcoming these challenges.

Action 5.3 - Evidence base needs for better results

40. States parties seeking assistance should:

(a) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance are based on appropriate surveys, needs assessments and analysis, including an emphasis on gender and age specific requirements.

(b) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance include a focus on capacity building, at national and local level, based on appropriate identification of needs,

are clearly embedded in broader national policy and legal frameworks and consistent with international obligations.

(c) Ensure that requests for cooperation and assistance are clearly embedded in broader national policy and legal frameworks.

Action 5.4 - Take ownership

41. States parties seeking cooperation and assistance will do their utmost to:

Demonstrate high-level national ownership in fulfilling the Convention's obligations and to this end empower and provide relevant state entities with the necessary human, financial and material capacities and resources to implement these obligations.

Action 5.5 - Respond constructively to request for assistance

42. States parties and expert organizations in a position to do so, including the private sector where feasible, will:

(a) Respond promptly to requests for assistance and will identify and mobilise the necessary technical, material and financial resources and means of cooperation and assistance, at the community, the national and international level.

(b) Use all possible channels to support States parties seeking assistance and will ensure that such assistance is carried out in line with their humanitarian and development-related strategies and programming in a way to provide predictability and ensure sustainability. Multi-year partnerships of cooperation should be fostered.

(c) Develop, share and promote cost-effective, innovative and successful practices of cooperation and assistance and promote results-based programming with increased monitoring and evaluation and a closer and more systematic interaction between the donor and the recipient.

Action 5.6 - Make use of existing tools, cost efficiency and effectiveness

43. States parties seeking or in a position to provide assistance and expert organizations will aim to:

(a) Make most use of existing tools, especially Article 7 transparency reports, to present requests or offers for cooperation and assistance. Special attention should be paid to ensure that needs for and assistance available are clearly communicated.

(b) Strive for synergies, where appropriate, with other relevant instruments of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Action 5.7 - Support implementation support

44. States parties will do their utmost to:

Ensure the provisions of adequate resources for cooperation and assistance including for support provided by the ISU to facilitate implementation of the Dubrovnik Action Plan.

Results - Cooperation and Assistance

45. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- a decrease in the number of new victims and a better quality of life for victims;
- an increased number of States parties that finish stockpile destruction in advance of their 8-year deadlines;
- a better targeting of scarce resources;
- increased technical and material assistance, transfer of skills and good practices;
- increased and improved reporting on challenges and needs for assistance;
- an increase of multi-year partnerships for cooperation including multi-year funding arrangements;
- an increase in the exchange of information of good and cost effective clearance and stockpile destruction practices including on safety, environmental impact and efficiency;
- an increase in cooperation and assistance for victim assistance programming, with the aim to ensure that victims can participate in all aspects of life on an equal basis.

VI. Transparency measures

46. Sixty-seven (67) initial transparency reports of the required 84 have been received. One (1) State party has submitted its initial and annual transparency report in advance of the CCM's deadline. Seventeen (17) States parties have yet to submit their initial Article 7 transparency report. Fifty-six (56) States parties of the required 84 have submitted one or more annual report. Twenty-eight (28) States parties have yet to submit one or more annual Article 7 transparency reports.

Action 6.1 - Report in time, initially and annually

47. States parties will fulfil their obligation to:

(a) Provide initial transparency reports under Article 7 within the timeframe stated by the Convention, especially as the initial reports are key for establishing the benchmark against which progress will be measured.

(b) Provide annual transparency reports, taking full advantage of the reporting process maximizing their potential as a tool for assistance and cooperation in implementation of the Convention, particularly where States parties must take action to destroy stockpiled cluster munitions, clear cluster munitions remnants and assist victims or take national implementation measures referred to in Article 9.

Action 6.2 - Make practical use of reporting

48. States parties will use formal and informal fora to:

(a) Provide updates on the implementation of provisions of the Convention, ensuring that updates are clearly reflected in formal annual transparency reports and in promoting these reports as practical tools for cooperation and assistance; including detailed information on time-bound plans towards treaty compliance, with special emphasis regarding obligations under Articles 3, 4 and 5.

(b) Seek support from relevant partners if in need of international cooperation and assistance to fulfil their obligations under Article 7.

Results - Transparency measures

49. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- an increase in the rate of submissions of transparency reports provided under Article 7;
- improved quality in reporting;
- increased exchange of information of good and cost effective reporting practices;
- increased use of the reporting guide that reflects the actual need for qualitative information and represents a useful tool for States parties to submit initial reports and annual updates.

VII. National implementation measures

50. Forty-eight (48) or 52 percent of all States parties have adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the Convention or have indicated that their existing laws and regulations are sufficient to implement it. Twenty-three (23), or 25 percent of States parties have reported that they are currently in the process of adopting legislation and other implementing measures. A number of States parties have not yet shared detailed information on their implementation of the Convention in this area either through their initial and/or annual transparency reports or at formal and informal meetings.

Action 7.1 - Enact national legislation to implement the CCM

51. States parties that have not yet done so will, as a matter of priority,

review existing national legislation, regulations and administrative measures to ensure that they have appropriate measures in place to fully implement the Convention.

52. States parties will:

(a) Prioritise, where necessary, the development and adoption of new comprehensive legislative, administrative or other implementing measures in accordance with Article 9.

(b) Share information on any reviews as well as on the content and application of implementing measures in their annual transparency reports and at meetings of the Convention with the aim to share good practice and lessons learnt and as a measure of transparency.

53. States parties may wish to consider

enacting national legislation prohibiting investments in producers of cluster munitions.

Action 7.2 - Highlight challenges and request assistance

54. States parties are encouraged to:

(a) Highlight factors and challenges that may be preventing progress in the revision/adoption of national legislation in transparency reports and at meetings of the Convention.

(b) Make their needs known to States parties, the ISU, and other relevant actors in instances when assistance would be welcomed in the development/revision of implementing measures.

Action 7.3 - Raise awareness of national implementation measures

55. States parties will, as a matter of priority, take steps to:

(a) Increase awareness among all relevant stakeholders of obligations under the Convention, and of their national implementation measures.

(b) Ensure that the obligations of the Convention and their national implementation measures are disseminated to their armed forces and, as necessary, reflected in military doctrine, policies and training.

(c) Report on progress in this area in their Article 7 reports and to meetings of the Convention.

Results - National implementation measures

56. By the Second Review Conference, these efforts will result in

- all States parties being in compliance with Article 9 and have reported on national implementation in formal meetings of the Convention and through Article 7 transparency reports;
- all relevant national actors, including armed forces being informed of obligations under the Convention and of national implementation measures including as a result of their reflection, where necessary in military doctrine, policies and training.

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

30 July 2015

Original: English

First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015
Item 9 of the provisional agenda
Review of the operation and status of the Convention and other matters important for achieving the aims of the Convention

Draft 2015 Dubrovnik Declaration: *Spectemur agendo* (judged by our actions)

Submitted by the President-designate of the first Review Conference

1. We, the representatives of the States parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, together with representatives of other States present as signatories, the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Cluster Munition Coalition and other international, regional and national organizations and institutions, gathered for the First Review Conference to the Convention on Cluster Munitions in Dubrovnik, Croatia, a country whose capital Zagreb was itself the target of a cluster munitions strike in 1995, reaffirm our commitment to end the harm caused by cluster munitions. We welcome the [xx] non-signatory States that attend the Meeting as observers as a demonstration of their commitment to the humanitarian goals of the Convention.

2. The adoption, entry into force and implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions is the ground-breaking result of the determination, action and successful partnership between States, international organisations and civil society to end the harm caused by cluster munitions by prohibiting the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions, remedying the effects of past use by assisting victims, their families and communities and clearing contaminated land. The Convention is proof that it is possible for this partnership to take bold, visionary and decisive action to solve our collective problems and is a testament to the importance of humanitarian disarmament in global affairs.

Preventing harm and reducing risk

3. At this first quinquennial, we note with great satisfaction the results we have collectively achieved as highlighted at Meetings of States Parties held in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia and Costa Rica. In the five years following entry into force, most of the affected countries and many former users, producers and stockpilers have joined this effort. To date, [116] States have committed to the goals of the Convention, of which [92] have become full States parties, with as many as [eight] joining since the last Meeting in San José, while [24] await the submission of their

Please recycle

instruments of ratification. States parties call on them to do so without delay, and urge all States not party to accede to the Convention to ensure that it reaches its full potential in the shortest possible time frame.

4. The work of State parties to implement the provisions of the Convention, in stockpile destruction, surveys, clearance and risk reduction activities and in assistance and support to victims, their families and communities, is already making a difference on the ground: five years after entry into force, Central America became the first sub-region free of cluster munitions; [six] States parties affected by cluster munitions remnants have declared compliance with obligations under Article 4 and many States parties with high levels of contamination are actively working to meet their treaty obligation to clear land and protect the communities from the threats posed. National ownership and commitment for the early destruction of stocks of cluster munitions have resulted in the declaration of compliance of [22] States parties under Article 3 and in the destruction of more than [80] per cent of reported cluster munitions stockpiles.

5. Building upon these achievements and the recommendations of the Vientiane Action Plan Review, we recognize the need to work on the challenges identified towards the implementation of the Convention, on universalization, in national implementation, the long-term and sustainable provision of assistance to victims and in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in clearance as well as in maintaining the momentum of stockpile destruction. To this end, the Dubrovnik Action Plan incorporates the lessons learned to guide our collective efforts in the further implementation of the Convention with the ultimate goal of a world free of cluster munitions.

6. We are deeply concerned by any and all allegations, reports or documented evidence of the use of cluster munitions, including in Cambodia, Libya, Myanmar, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Yemen. We condemn any use of cluster munitions by any actor. Such acts run counter to the spirit, aim and letter of the Convention and exacerbate the humanitarian problem already caused by the prior use of these weapons with indiscriminate and inhumane effects. We call on any actor subject to allegations of use to fully investigate and clarify the matter. We note that the public reactions of those alleged to have used cluster munitions demonstrate the steadily growing stigma now associated with these weapons. We call upon those who continue to use cluster munitions, as well as those who develop, produce, otherwise acquire, assist, encourage and induce the production, stockpiling, retention and transfer of these weapons, to cease immediately and to join as States parties to the Convention.

7. Meeting in Dubrovnik, a city torn by war just over 20 years ago, we are reminded of what collective efforts can do for recovery, having brought this city back to its former splendour and glory. Complacency can have no place when witnessing the devastation caused by violence and conflict on individuals, their families and communities, wherever it occurs. The preventive nature of the Convention on Cluster Munitions combined with the recovery efforts put in place to remedy the damage done is a testament to what can and must be achieved when post-facto, we learn of the consequences of our actions.

8. The leadership shown by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia, Costa Rica and Croatia together with the partners in this endeavour, affected and non-affected alike, with civil society and always backed by and urged on by the many survivors, continues to be a key driver of our success.

Achieving a world free of cluster munitions

9. Guided by the strategic roadmap outlined in the Dubrovnik Action Plan, we are compelled to do more, for as long as people remain at risk, to ensure that deadlines are met

by declarations of compliance, and that the rights of cluster munition victims are realised. The annual progress reports are an essential tool for measuring the implementation and progress of the convention and we should continue to use them in our further work. We hope to accomplish more by the ten-year anniversary of the Convention in 2020, to bring us closer to our collective goal of a world free of cluster munitions.

10. Judged by our actions, we, the States parties therefore hereby reaffirm:

(a) *our commitment to fully implement all* of the obligations under the Convention, and thus enhance the partnership with international organisations, expert organisations and civil society guided by the overall actions outlined in the Dubrovnik Action Plan;

(b) *our commitment to fully implement* the provisions of the Convention in stockpile destruction, survey, clearance and risk reduction education, increasing international cooperation and assistance to fulfil these obligations without delays in the framework provided by the Convention.;

(c) *our commitments to victims and survivors*, including all persons directly impacted by cluster munitions as well as their families and communities through comprehensive assistance adapted to their specific needs, particularly through strengthening international cooperation and assistance under the provisions of the Convention;

and further commit ourselves to:

(d) *ensure* that cluster munitions remain a stigmatized weapon;

(e) *promote* universalization by urging all States outside of the Convention to join as soon as possible, and discourage them from any future use of cluster munitions;

(f) *work* towards a world free of the suffering, casualties and socio-economic impacts caused by cluster munitions.

Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions

3 August 2015

Original: English

First Review Conference
Dubrovnik, 7 – 11 September 2015
Item 9 of the provisional agenda
Review of the operation and status of the Convention and other matters important for achieving the aims of the Convention

Draft
Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions[1]

Submitted by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties

1. This report presents an aggregate analysis of trends and figures in the implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), operationalized in the Vientiane Action Plan (VAP), from the entry into force of the Convention on 1 August 2010 up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, in Dubrovnik, Croatia in September 2015. A special emphasis is placed on progress made since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties (5MSP), held in San José, Costa Rica, in September 2014.

2. This progress report is intended to serve as a documentation of the global implementation of the CCM and to facilitate discussions at the First Review Conference by monitoring progress and identifying key issues to be addressed. It does not replace any formal reporting. Nor does it provide a complete overview of all progress made in implementing the 66 action points of the Vientiane Action Plan. The list of challenges and questions to be discussed is not meant to be exhaustive.

3. The content of the report is based upon publicly available information, including States parties' initial and annual transparency reports, due annually on 30 April, statements made during the Fifth Meeting of States Parties , the intersessional meeting in Geneva in June 2015, and other open sources such as statements at informal meetings, press releases by States and information provided by international and civil society organizations.

[1] Due to space limitation, acronyms have been used: "CCM" refers to the Convention on Cluster Munitions; "CMC" to the Cluster Munition Coalition; "DAP" to the Dubrovnik Action Plan; "EU" to the European Union; "GICHD" to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining; "ICRC" to the International Committee of the Red Cross; "IFRCRCS" to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; "UN-IACG-MA" to the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action; and "VAP" refers to the Vientiane Action Plan.

Please recycle

4. When referring to States parties, signatory States or States not party, these terms are used explicitly; otherwise the term "States" is used for referring to States parties, signatory States and States not party in general. The CCM has not yet entered into force for some of the States mentioned that have ratified and or acceded to the CCM, but they are still referred to as States parties to the CCM in the present document.

5. In general, the report does not distinguish between the information from statements given during the intersessional meetings, Meetings of States Parties, or the initial and/or annual transparency reports. The present report was finalized on 19 June 2015. Changes that have occurred after that date are not reflected in this report but may be taken into consideration in a post-Review Conference revision.

I. General trends

Universalization

6. The number of States parties to the CCM continues to grow. As of 19 June 2015, 116 States have joined the CCM by signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention.[2] Of these, 92 are States parties whilst [24] are signatory States. Since last reported, eight States have become parties to the CCM.

7. Five years after the opening for signature, three-fifths of the Member States of the United Nations have joined the ban on all use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions. After a rapid rate of ratifications and accessions in the first years of the CCM, the universalization rate saw a slow-down, a trend which has now again accelerated with the five new ratifications and three accessions in the reporting period.

8. The overall norm being established by the CCM not to use, produce, transfer and stockpile cluster munitions has been strengthened since entry into force with additional States joining as parties to the CCM and a majority of states speaking out in favor of the CCM. Evidence to this effect can be found in the multiple condemnations and expressions of concern, made by States when the norm has been challenged, since entry into force by seven instances of use in States not party to CCM.

Stockpile destruction

9. Thirty-five of the 37 States parties with reported stockpiles of cluster munitions have now either completed their stockpile destruction obligations, started the destruction process, or report to have started developing plans for such destruction. Twenty-three States parties have completed their Article 3 destruction obligations, three since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties with 14 States yet to comply. The progress shown to date furthermore strengthens the outlook for all States parties to complete destruction well within the initial eight-year deadline provided for by the CCM. In addition, the Cluster Munition Monitor 2014 reports that the number of signatory States with cluster munition stockpiles now stands at three.

Clearance

10. Five of the 16 States parties contaminated by cluster munition remnants have completed their clearance obligations. Thus, there are eleven States parties that have reported still to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants and therefore with obligations under Article 4. Further to this, two signatory States have reported to be contaminated by cluster munitions. The Cluster Munition Monitor reports that as of July

[2] Annex 1 "Tables outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas - Universalization".

2014, a total of 38 affected States and three territories are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants.

Victim Assistance

11. Since entry into force, 12 States parties and five signatory States have reported or have been reported to have obligations under Article 5. In addition,16 States not party to the CCM and three territories have cluster munitions victims, putting at 33 the total number of States with cluster munitions victims.

International cooperation and assistance

12. Sixteen States parties have reported that they have requested international assistance since entry into force of the CCM. Of these, five have since fulfilled the obligations for which international assistance was required, two with regards to their obligations under Article 4 and three[3] with regards to their obligations under Article 3. One of these have done so in the reporting period. A total of 27 State parties[4] report that they have provided cooperation and assistance since entry into force of the CCM.

Transparency

13. Eighty-four States parties were required to submit annual Article 7 transparency reports by 30 April 2015. Of these, and as of 18 June, as many as 44 States parties had yet to submit their annual reports, decreasing the submission rate of annual transparency reports from 51 per cent in 2014 to 48 per cent in 2015. Since entry into force, three States not yet party to the CCM have also submitted voluntary initial transparency reports, one of which have now become a State party and subsequently also submitted its first annual update.

National implementation measures

14. A total of 24 States parties have now adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the CCM, while 24 States parties consider their existing legislation to be sufficient. Twenty-three States parties and one signatory are in the process of either reviewing legislation with the objective to determine the need for further actions or adopting legislation. A further 16 of State parties have not provided information on how they view their status of national implementation measures. Out of the eight states that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties , three have provided information in advance of their reporting deadlines that they intend to draft national legislation to implement the CCM.

Partnerships

15. Since entry into force of the CCM, States, United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, civil society, including the Cluster Munition Coalition (CMC), survivors and their representative organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, have cooperated formally and informally at national, regional and international levels on a broad range of implementation issues.

[3] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

[4] Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

II. Universalization

Scope

16. Since last reported,[5] the following eight States have become parties to the CCM: Belize, Congo, Guinea, Guyana, Paraguay, State of Palestine, Canada and South Africa[6] and thereby, as of 18 June 2015, bringing the number of States parties to the CCM to 92.

Progress

17. Five years after entry into force, 24 signatory States[7] have yet to ratify the CCM.

18. Universalization and outreach actions in line with the Vientiane Action Plan have resulted in continued interest by signatory States and States not party in formally joining the CCM. Throughout the reporting period, a number of signatory States have indicated that their processes of ratification are at advanced stages with the aim to conclude prior to the first Review Conference. In addition, some States not party have also signaled that they are reviewing the CCM with the aim to accede in the near future

19. In line with action #2 - #5, 40 State parties,[8] five signatory States,[9] five States not party, [10] as well as the European Union (EU), [11] the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Mine Action (UN-IACG-MA), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS), the ICRC, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) and the Cluster Munitions Coalition (CMC) have reiterated their support to the CCM in official statements delivered at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.[12]

20. Since the First Meeting of States Parties (1MSP) a number of efforts have been made to place universalisation high on the agenda, among them two papers submitted by Portugal and Zambia to the 3 and 4th Meetings of States Parties respectively, supporting universalisation efforts.[13] Furthermore, in the reporting period, the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, together with the Coordinators on universalization and the Coordinator on national implementation measures, and with the support of the ICRC, the CMC and UNDP in its capacity as interim ISU have undertaken a variety of actions

---

[5] 20 July 2014.

[6] In chronological order of ratification/accession: Belize (acceded 02/09/2014), Congo (02/09/2014), Guinea (21/10/2014), Guyana (acceded 31/10/2014), Paraguay (12/03/2015), State of Palestine (acceded 02/01/2015), Canada (16/03/2015) and South Africa (28/03/2015).

[7] Angola, Benin, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Palau, Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

[8] Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Belize, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Zambia.

[9] Colombia, Jamaica, Namibia, Somalia and Uganda.

[10] China, Cuba, South Sudan, Tajikistan and Thailand.

[11] Gathering The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Iceland, Serbia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republic of Moldova.

[12] During the opening ceremony, the general exchange of views and the session on universalization at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

[13] http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/5BD2AEC9172B6E3FC1257B36005CB64C?OpenDocument

promoting the universalization of the CCM and its norms as well as in acknowledging the obstacles and challenges faced by signatory States and States not party in the ratification or accession to the CCM. These included two regional workshops held in Geneva, gathering representatives of Asia-pacific and European countries respectively as well as a workshop for Central and Latin America states which took place in San José, Costa Rica, 1 September 2014.

21. Actions also include bilateral meetings with signatory States and States not party convened by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties throughout the period of his Presidency. These included several actions for the universalization of the Convention. On 3rd December, for the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the signature of the Convention, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, launched an appeal to reach 100 States parties before the Review Conference, requesting all States parties and other stakeholders to redouble their efforts to encourage additional ratifications and accessions to the Convention. During a visit to Geneva in March 2015, the President met separately with the President-designate, Coordinators on universalization, civil society representatives and the ICRC to discuss how best to achieve these aims. A list of targeted countries was drafted on the basis of information provided by individual States with regards to their expressed aims and prospects for accession and the status of their individual ratification processes. The President also held bilateral meetings with Foreign Ministers present in Geneva at the Human Rights Council to encourage their respective governments to take appropriate action.

22. Since entry into force, there has been confirmed and/or documented alleged use of cluster munitions in eight States not party to the CCM.[14] In the period covered by this report, five such instances have been documented; in Libya, Ukraine, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic and in Yemen.[15] While these instances of use are of great concern, the difficulties in establishing the responsible parties for the use in most cases is an indication of the strengthening norm being established by the CCM, even among States not party. In line with action #6, 157 States,[16] including both States parties and States not yet party to the CCM, have condemned or otherwise expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in the context of ongoing and widespread use in the Syrian Arab Republic that commenced in July 2012. In addition, at least 52 States[17] have condemned or expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in Ukraine in 2014. Three States,[18] including the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and the President-Designate of the First Review Conference, have condemned or expressed concern with the use of cluster munitions in Yemen in 2015, statements which were followed by a large number of States parties as well as States not party to the CCM and organisations who condemned or otherwise expressed concern over the use of cluster munitions in these States, at the 2015 intersessional.[19]

---

[14] Used in Cambodia (2011) and in Libya (2011, 2014 and 2015); in the Syrian Arab Republic (2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015); in South Sudan (2014) in Ukraine (2014 and 2015) and in Yemen (2015) and allegedly used in Myanmar (2013) and in Sudan (2012 and 2015).

[15] https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/02/18/syria-new-deadly-cluster-munition-attacks; http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/02/04/dispatches-more-cluster-munition-use-ukraine; http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/03/14/libya-evidence-new-cluster-bomb-use; https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/04/15/sudan-cluster-bombs-used-nuba-mountains; http://www.hrw.org/news/2015/05/03/yemen-saudi-led-airstrikes-used-cluster-munitions.

[16] http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/use-of-cluster-bombs/cluster-munition-use-in-syria.aspx

[17] http://www.stopclustermunitions.org/en-gb/cluster-bombs/use-of-cluster-bombs/cluster-munition-use-in-ukraine.aspx

[18] Croatia, Costa Rica and Norway.

[19] Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Ecuador, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, State of Palestine, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Uganda as well as the United Nations, the European Union, the ICRC and the CMC.

23. Outreach activities in line with action #7 have enabled the participation of signatory States and States not party to the CCM in formal and informal meetings of the CCM. Fifteen signatory States[20] and 22 other observers[21] participated in the Fifth Meeting of States Parties with a further eight signatory States[22] and 18 States not party[23] participated in the 2015 intersessional meeting. Three States parties[24] provided funding for the sponsorship programme facilitating support for low income and affected state participation at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and the 2015 intersessional meeting. Sponsorship enabled the participation of 43 delegates from 28 States parties,[25] seven signatory States[26] and eight States not party[27] at the 5MSP and—cost shared with the Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention ntersessional meeting programme, an additional 14 delegates from ten States parties,[28] two signatory States[29] and two States not yet party[30] at the 2015 intersessional meeting.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference:

24. The challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same, namely:

- to reinforce the norm and end the use of cluster munitions by States not party
- to increase the pace of ratification and accession to the CCM by States not party but who nevertheless are contaminated by cluster munitions, in possession of stockpiles or producers of cluster munitions; and of those with responsibility for the wellbeing of survivors.
- to place the ratification or accession to the CCM by signatory States as a priority in the national parliamentary agenda

25. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

(a) How can regional and international cooperation and assistance be used and promoted to increase the membership of the CCM?

(b) How can States parties work in partnership with civil society and other international organizations to advance universalization of the treaty and reinforce the norm not to use cluster munitions under any circumstances and by any actor, as well as to investigate and report back on allegations of use?

---

[20] Angola, Benin, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo , Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Namibia, Paraguay, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Uganda and Tanzania.

[21] Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, Gabon, Mongolia, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and Yemen.

[22] Angola, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Philippines and Uganda.

[23] Cambodia, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Serbia, Slovakia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

[24] Ireland, New Zealand and Norway.

[25] Afghanistan, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Swaziland and Zambia.

[26] Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Madagascar, Somalia, South Africa (signatory State at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties), Uganda, and Tanzania.

[27] Bangladesh, Cuba, Mongolia, South Sudan, State of Palestine (not party at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties), Sudan and Yemen.

[28] Chile, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Senegal and South Africa.

[29] Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar.

[30] Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

III. Stockpile destruction

Scope

26. A total of 37 States parties[31] have reported to have obligations under Article 3 of the CCM, of which 23 have declared completion of their stockpile destruction obligations or indicated the destruction of stocks before the ratification of the CCM.[32] There are thus 14 State Parties[33] with current obligations under Article 3. In addition, the Cluster Munition Monitor 2014 reported that three signatory States[34] and 48 States not Party[35] hold stockpiles of cluster munitions.

Progress

27. Three States parties[36] have announced compliance with obligations under Article 3, either at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, in official correspondence or through the Article 7. Of these, Canada announced the destruction of its stocks at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, before ratifying the CCM whilst the other two completed destruction during the reporting period.

28. Further to this, Congo, who recently become a State party to the CCM has previously announced that it holds no stockpiles whilst the two other recent States parties, Guinea and South Africa, reportedly hold stocks and are thereby subject to obligations under Article 3.

29. In line with action #8, among States parties with remaining stockpile destruction obligations, 12 States[37] have reported that a destruction plan is in place or that a process of developing concrete implementation plans is underway. In the reporting period, six States parties have provided updated information on the expected completion date of destruction under Article 3. As such, and based on the information provided at previous occasions by States parties, five additional States parties[38] should be in compliance with their Article 3 obligations by the end of 2015, four[39] by 2018, one[40] by 2019 and one[41] by 2021.

---

[31] Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[32] Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[33] Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Mozambique, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

[34] Angola, Indonesia, and Nigeria.

[35] Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, North Korea, South Korea, Kuwait, Libya, Mongolia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

[36] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada and Japan.

[37] Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Mozambique, Peru, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

[38] Botswana, Germany, Italy, Mozambique and Sweden.

[39] Croatia, France, Spain and Switzerland.

[40] Bulgaria.

30. Furthermore, seven[42] States parties report to have begun physical destruction of their stocks of cluster munitions. Of these, Croatia[43] stated in its Article 7 report that the destruction of cluster munitions was currently halted but that it will continue, most probably as of August 2015. In addition, at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, Guinea-Bissau indicated that the political situation now had improved and allowed them to continue the stockpile destruction of cluster munitions, which formed part of a larger destruction.[44] Ten of the 14 States parties with stockpile destruction obligations have submitted Article 7 reports that also provide information on the number and type of cluster munitions stockpiled.[45]

31. According to the 2014 Cluster Munition Monitor, more than 1.16 million cluster munitions containing nearly 140 million sub-munitions have been destroyed by States parties as a result of efforts to implement the CCM.[46] This constitutes over 80 per cent of the total amount of stockpiled cluster munitions declared by States parties. Most States parties with obligations to destroy stockpiles have indicated that they will finish the destruction of all stockpiles well in advance of their deadline. Moreover, stockpile destruction has proved to be less costly and less complicated than previously anticipated, all together strong indicators of the success of Article 3 implementation under the CCM.

32. Twelve States parties[47] have reported that they retain or have retained cluster munitions and explosives sub-munitions for training purposes and for the development of countermeasures in accordance with provisions granted under Article 3 (6). Out of these, two States parties[48] that initially retained cluster munitions have since destroyed the retained stocks with decisions not to replace them. All States parties who retain cluster munitions and/or explosive sub-munitions have provided information about types and quantities of the retained stocks in the reporting period.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference

33. As stated in the San José Progress Report, the main challenge is to ensure the continued momentum for rapid destruction of stockpiles, and to utilize provisions for international cooperation and assistance to that end. This includes making more publically known the successful implementation to date underlining that the process, in most cases, have proven faster, cheaper and less complex than initially anticipated and that more and more States now have this concrete experience which can be constructively shared to assist others in the process.

34. Another key challenge is to ensure that the amount of explosive sub-munitions retained or acquired does not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted under Article 3.6 of the Convention.

35. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

(a) How can States parties most efficiently support destruction of small or limited stockpiles of cluster munitions?

[41] Peru.

[42] Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Mozambique, Sweden and Switzerland

[43] Croatia.

[44] Guinea-Bissau.

[45] Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Italy, Mozambique, Peru, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

[46] http://www.the-monitor.org/cmm/2014/pdf/2013%20Cluster%20Munition%20Monitor.pdf, page 20.

[47] Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[48] Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(b) How can States parties support other States parties and also States not party with more significant stockpile destruction challenges?

(c) How can international cooperation and assistance between States with stockpiles and States with destruction capacities be optimized?

(d) How can the dissemination of information on innovative and cost-effective technologies to destroy stockpiles be ensured more effectively?

(e) how to ensure that the amount of explosive sub-munitions retained or acquired does not exceed the minimum number absolutely necessary for the purposes permitted under the CCM.

IV. Clearance

Scope

36. Eleven States parties[49] have reported to be contaminated by cluster munition remnants and therefore have obligations under Article 4 in the reporting period. Further to this, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reports that it conducted extensive survey and clearance of cluster munition remnants on the Falkland Islands during 1982-1984, removing the humanitarian and development threat posed by cluster munition contamination there. However, during demining operations on the Falklands in 2015, 19 sub-munitions were identified within a fenced Suspect Hazardous Area and subsequently destroyed. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland states that it is possible that a very small additional number of cluster munition remnants may remain within marked and fenced mined areas in remote parts of the Islands. This amounts to no more than a limited possibility of a residual presence, the possible existence of which does not pose any threat to civilians or the economic development of the Islands.[50]

37. Two signatory States[51], one[52] which itself reported to be, and one[53] which reported by others, is stated to be contaminated by cluster munitions. According to the Cluster Munition Monitor 2014, contamination is also suspected but not confirmed in three signatory States.[54] As of July 2014, the report indicates that a total of 38 affected States[55] and three territories[56] where contamination by cluster munition remnants have either been confirmed or is strongly suspected.

38. At the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and upon fulfilling obligations set out in sub-paragraphs 4.1 (a) and (b) of the CCM, two States parties[57] made submissions under Article

[49] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[50] Arms Export Policy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[51] Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia.

[52] Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[53] Somalia.

[54] Angola, Colombia and Palau.

[55] Afghanistan, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Falkland Islands/Malvinas (with no prejudice of sovereignty claims), Georgia (South Ossetia), Germany, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Mozambique, Palau, Russian Federation (Chechnya), Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

[56] Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh and Western Sahara.

[57] Mauritania (CCM/MSP/2014/WP.3) and Norway (CCM/MSP/2014/WP.2)

4 providing declarations of compliance in accordance with provisions under Article 4.1 (c) of the CCM.

Progress

39. To date, five States parties[58] have completed their obligation under Article 4. Of these, two States parties[59] have done so before the entry into force of the CCM, one State party[60] made a declaration of compliance under Article 4 at the Third Meeting of States Parties and two States parties[61] declared compliance having fulfilled their obligations under Article 4 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.

40. Since entry into force, nine States parties[62] and one signatory State[63] have reported on measures taken to prevent civilian access to areas contaminated by cluster munitions remnants, primarily by marking those areas in line with action #11. Of these, eight States parties[64] have reiterated and or updated this information in the reporting period.

41. Since entry into force, all States parties with obligations under Article 4 have provided information on the size and location of contaminated areas and/or reported to have conducted or planned survey activities in line with action #12, and nine[65] have done so in the reporting period. Furthermore one signatory State[66] affected by cluster munitions remnants provided updated information on the contamination in line with action #12 at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties. Adding to previous clearance plans, two States parties reported[67] on efforts undertaken to develop and implement a national clearance plan in the reporting period in accordance with action #13. In line with action #14, two States parties[68] have reported on how they have included and informed affected communities in their development of national clearance plans and planning of clearance activities and land release.

42. In line with action #15, of the ten States parties[69] and one signatory State[70] that have reported on methods applied for survey and/or clearance in contaminated areas, seven States parties[71] and one signatory State[72] have reiterated and or updated this information in the reporting period. One State party[73] stated that a technical survey is scheduled for 2015. Of the seven States parties[74] that have provided information on the size and location of

[58] Albania, Grenada, Mauritania, Norway and Zambia.
[59] Albania and Zambia.
[60] Grenada.
[61] Mauritania and Norway.
[62] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.
[63] Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[64] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.
[65] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.
[66] Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[67] Afghanistan and Mozambique.
[68] Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lebanon.
[69] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Germany, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.
[70] Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[71] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.
[72] Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[73] Germany.
[74] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

contaminated areas that have been released, all of these have provided updated information in the reporting period, in accordance with action #16.

43. Seven States parties[75] and one signatory State[76] have reported on efforts undertaken to develop and provide risk reduction education programmes to affected populations in line with action #17. In line with action #19, six States parties[77] have reported on challenges and priorities for assistance. Since the First Meeting of States Parties, three policy papers have been submitted by States to a Meeting of States Parties with the aim of clarifying expectations of and supporting States parties' compliance with obligations under Article 4.[78]

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference

44. The challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same, namely:

- the development and implementation of national strategic plans that apply context-relevant and up-to-date survey and land release methods;
- the management of information gained through surveys with a view to assuring the necessary and sustainable quality of clearance activities;
- the identification and mobilization of resources to fulfil the obligations under article 4.

45. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

How can States parties and other implementation actors best support affected States' efforts to develop and implement cost-efficient survey and land-release plans for affected areas?

V. Victim Assistance

Scope

46. Since entry into force, 12 States parties[79] and five signatory States[80] have reported or have been reported to have obligations under Article 5. In addition,16 States not party[81] and three territories[82] have cluster munitions victims, which in summary, adds two new States, e.g. one signatory State[83] and one State not party[84], putting at 33 the total number of states

[75] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.
[76] Democratic Republic of the Congo.
[77] Afghanistan, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.
[78] "Application of all available methods for the efficient implementation of Article 4" (CCM/MSP/2011/WP.4), submitted by Australia at the Second Meeting of States Parties; "Implementation of Article 4: Effective steps for the clearance of cluster munition remnants" (CCM/MSP/2013/5), submitted by Ireland and Lao People's Democratic Republic at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties; and "Compliance with Article 4" (CCM/MSP/2013/WP.1), submitted by the President of the Third Meeting of States Parties at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties.
[79] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro, Mozambique and Sierra Leone.
[80] Angola, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.
[81] Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Israel, Kuwait, Libya, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.
[82] Kosovo, Nagorno-Karabakh and Western Sahara.
[83] Somalia.
[84] Ukraine.

with cluster munitions victims. Twenty-five[85] of these are also States parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and three are signatory States.[86]

Progress

47. Annual Article 7 reporting is not exhaustive as several States with victims have yet to report.[87] Notwithstanding, one State party[88] indicated that nothing had changed since the last reporting period whilst three States parties[89] reported of new accidents which killed three, two, and one person respectively.

48. In line with action #21 all but two States parties[90] with known cluster munitions victims have designated one or more focal points for victim assistance activities in reference to Article 5 of the CCM. Of these, one State[91] provided updated information on the focal point, one[92] indicated that the establishment of a Working Group for Mine Victims Assistance and CCM was in progress and, until completed, the National Mine Action Centre would remain the focal point in relation to the CCM. One additional State party[93] provided updates on the activities of the government body responsible.

49. Nine States parties[94] have reported that they have started or are undertaking data collection in line with action #22. Of these, three States[95] provided updated statistics from their database of cluster munition victims in the reporting period. Among the nine, one State party[96] provided information on cluster munitions victims and indicated that special procedures with regards to collection on cluster munitions victim data had been discontinued for financial reasons; one State party[97] reported on the initiation of a database design project, one[98] reported having established and continuing a survivor tracking survey system that collects data on the needs of survivors whilst one State party[99] reported that additional surveys were needed to identify victims of cluster munitions.

50. Of the nine State parties[100] and one State not party[101] having reported that their victim assistance efforts are integrated with existing disability-coordination mechanisms in line with action #23, two[102] have provided updates in 2015.

---

[85] Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Yemen.

[86] Chad, Lebanon and Libya.

[87] Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon and Sierra Leone.

[88] Montenegro.

[89] Afghanistan, Iraq and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[90] Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

[91] Afghanistan.

[92] Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[93] Croatia.

[94] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[95] Afghanistan, Iraq and Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[96] Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[97] Croatia.

[98] Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[99] Mozambique.

[100] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[101] Cambodia.

[102] Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

51. Eight States parties[103] and three States not party[104] have previously reported to have developed and/or adapted plans and/or budgets in line with action #24. Among the four with updates in 2014-2015 were one State party[105] having drafted a national victim assistance strategy, one State party[106] currently working on a National Plan for assistance to victims of landmines and explosives remnants of war 2014-2019 to be approved in 2015, and two States parties[107] reporting on actions and projects aimed at addressing the needs of victims.

52. Ten of the 12 States parties[108] with obligations under Article 5 have taken concrete steps to enhance accessibility of victim assistance services, including improvements in prosthetics services, healthcare/rehabilitation services in previously contaminated areas and free medical care and distribution of disability cards to survivors, in line with action #25, seven[109] of which have reported on such measures in the reporting period.

53. Of the seven States parties[110] that have reported having reviewed or currently are reviewing their national laws and policies in line with action #26, one[111] provided updated information in the reporting period.

54. In line with action #27, seven States parties[112] have reported in previous years on outreach activities aimed at raising awareness among cluster munitions victims about their rights and available services through week or day training and the opportunities provided by the international anniversary day of the entry into force, 1 August. Three States parties[113] have done so in the reporting period.

55. Since entry into force, eight States parties[114] have reported having undertaken action #29 to mobilize national and international resources, seven[115] in the reporting period.

56. An increased number of States report that survivors were involved in victim assistance, including providing ongoing services such as prosthetics or delivery peer-to-peer support in line with action #30, up from four in 2014, to eight[116] of the 12 States parties with known cluster munitions victims.

---

[103] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[104] Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

[105] Lao People's Democratic Republic.

[106] Mozambique.

[107] Afghanistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[108] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[109] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

[110] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[111] Afghanistan.

[112] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Lebanon.

[113] Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iraq.

[114] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[115] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

[116] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference

57. Although some few but important improvements have been reported, in particular with regards to inclusion, the challenges raised at the Fifth Meeting of States Parties remain the same:

- to ensure that affected States parties identify the needs of survivors, as well as the capacity gaps to provide assistance, so as to be able to fulfil their victim assistance obligations.
- to ensure that victim assistance activities are based on the needs and priorities of those affected, and that resources are used efficiently;
- to create sustainable services and programmes and to ensure that the lifelong needs of victims are met;
- to ensure that victim assistance efforts are integrated with wider development, disability and human rights efforts, and to make best use of opportunities that allow for a holistic approach that encompasses all victims of landmines and explosive remnants of war as well as other people with similar needs;
- to improve collaboration and cooperation between States parties and civil society actors working directly with victims.
- to increase the involvement of victims and their representative organisations in the policy development and practical implementation of victim assistance measures.

58. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

(a) How can States parties better and more practically link victim assistance efforts under the CCM to activities promoting the rights of victims under other relevant instruments of international law, especially the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as development cooperation efforts?

(b) How can all actors work together to overcome challenges related to building national capacity and strengthening national ownership?

(c) How can States parties ensure that victims of cluster munitions can access services on an equal basis to others and have access to specialized services when needed?

(d) How can States parties best operationalize their obligations towards victims of cluster munitions, in particular by locating victims and assessing their needs and priorities as soon as possible, while observing their obligation not to discriminate on the basis of what caused the injury/disability?

(e) How can States parties better implement employment incentive programmes and training and micro-crediting opportunities to reach victims and persons with disabilities, recognizing in particular the vulnerability of women with disabilities and the specific needs of families of persons killed?

VI. International Cooperation and Assistance

Scope

59. Sixteen States parties[117] have reported that they have requested international assistance since entry into force of the CCM. Of these, five[118] have since fulfilled the obligations for which international assistance was required, two[119] with regards to their obligations under Article 4 and three[120] with regards to their obligations under Article 3. One of these have done so in the reporting period.[121]

Progress

60. Since entry into force, seven States parties[122] and one signatory State[123] have requested cooperation and assistance to fulfil obligations under stockpile destruction, one more since the last reporting who indicated that the support received had allow the fulfillment with its Article 3 obligations.[124]

61. Ten States parties[125] and one signatory State[126] have sought assistance for activities under clearance and/or risk reduction since entry into force. Of these, seven States parties[127] and the signatory State have done so in the reporting period.

62. Seven States parties[128] and three signatory States[129] have expressed the need for support in undertaking victim assistance since entry into force and six of these States parties[130] and all the signatory States[131] listed have reiterated the need for support in victim assistance.

63. Two additional States parties[132] have been added to the group of now 27 State parties[133] that have provided support to international cooperation and assistance since entry into force of the CCM.

---

[117] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique, Peru, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

[118] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mauritania.

[119] Grenada and Mauritania.

[120] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

[121] Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[122] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Peru and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

[123] Nigeria.

[124] Bosnia and Herzegovina.

[125] Afghanistan, Chad, Croatia, Grenada, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[126] Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[127] Afghanistan, Croatia, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Montenegro and Mozambique.

[128] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[129] Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.

[130] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mozambique.

[131] Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Uganda.

[132] Andorra and the Czech Republic.

[133] Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New

64. Eleven States parties[134] have reported to have received dedicated assistance for activities under the CCM, six[135] in the reporting period, two[136] of these for activities related to victim assistance, two[137] for activities related to stockpile destruction and four[138] for clearance activities.

65. Since entry into force, 22 States parties[139] have implemented action #33, developing or updating national plans for meeting their obligations under the CCM. In such plans, national and international non-governmental organizations and/or the United Nations are reported to be partners in stockpile destruction, clearance and victim assistance activities, in line with action #44.

66. Since entry into force, States and other actors have used both formal and informal meetings to exchange information and experiences and to promote technical cooperation, through panel discussions and contributions by technical experts, in line with actions #35 and #36. The same framework has been utilized to discuss international cooperation and assistance in line with actions #43 and #45.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference

67. Although additions to the pool of donors have been recorded, challenges remain in ensuring efficient and effective cooperation and assistance within the framework of the CCM. Opportunities to request technical, methodological and financial assistance are not optimally utilized and there remains a mismatch with the number of States and organisations reporting to assist with that of those who have requested assistance. Challenges identified include:

- To increase the quality of information provided in the Article 7 transparency reports to develop cooperation and assistance, especially as it relates to providing clear information on plans indicating the activities and timeframes for which support is needed and sought.
- To diversify cooperation and assistance consisting not only in mobilizing and attaining financial resources from donors, but also ensuring the sharing and transfer of skills, expertise, experiences, lessons learned and technical exchanges.
- To maintain consistency and coordinated cooperation and assistance, ensuring the provision of well-integrated support within the framework of longer and broad-term perspectives?

68. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

(a) How could States make their needs more clearly known? How to gain a better understanding of the policies, approaches and best practices of donors with respect to future

Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[134] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Mozambique and Republic of Moldova.

[135] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[136] Afghanistan and Albania.

[137] Bosnia and Herzegovina and Mozambique.

[138] Afghanistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique.

[139] Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chad, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

funding for stockpile destruction, victim assistance and other operative areas of the CCM in a long-term perspective?

(b) How can States parties ensure that international assistance and cooperation efforts are linked to actual needs on the ground and broadened to include exchange of equipment, technology, skills and experience?

(c) How can States parties and other actors providing assistance structure their support according to national plans and priorities, including through enabling long-term planning?

(d) How can all actors work together in building national capacities and strengthening national ownership?

(e) How can the provision of international cooperation and assistance be used to encourage the use of the most efficient methodologies?

(f) How can more States parties be mobilized to implement actions #37 to #42?

VII. Implementation support

69. States, the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Cluster Munitions Coalition, civil society and several other entities have participated in and contributed to the formal and informal meetings of the CCM since its entry into force. The Presidencies,[140] friends of Presidents, Coordinators and other States parties have consulted broadly with relevant organizations, in accordance with actions #51 and #52.

70. Since the adoption of the Vientiane Action Plan at the First Meeting of States Parties, an intersessional programme of work has been established, and since the Second Meeting of States Parties a Coordination Committee has met regularly, succeeding the Group of Friends under the first Presidency. Under the overall lead by presidents and the executive coordination provided by UNDP, coordinators of the six thematic working groups,[141] as well as the working group Chairs on reporting and national implementation measures, have been actively involved in the preparations for, and the execution of, intersessional meetings, the Meetings of States Parties and the drafting of annual progress reports monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the CCM.

71. Under the Presidency of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, UNDP worked with coordinators in the process of drafting the subsequent review of the Vientiane Action Plan in 2014 in preparation for the first Review Conference at which time, Working Groups of Experts were established consisting of thematically engaged States and representatives of international, national and non-governmental organisations. The draft Vientiane Action Plan Review was presented at the first Preparatory Meeting ahead of the first Review Conference and will be submitted in its final form to the Review Conference. This work was taken forward by the President-designate of the first Review Conference, supported by UNDP and Coordinators who have also led the consultation process within their respective thematic Working Groups of Experts and the elaboration of the forthcoming successor, the Dubrovnik Action Plan.

[140] Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Norway, Zambia and Costa Rica.

[141] General Status and Operation of the Convention, Universalization, Victim Assistance, Clearance and Risk Reduction, Stockpile Destruction, and Cooperation and Assistance.

72. The Coordination Committee includes observer representatives from the CMC, the ICRC, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNDP in its executive coordination and implementation support capacity. The ICRC, the CMC and UNDP have, together with others, continued to play vital roles in the implementation of the CCM, including as organisers and facilitators as well as panellists in various thematic sessions and workshops at meetings under the CCM. The GICHD has provided some logistical support to the organization of the intersessional meetings.

73. At the Second Meeting of States Parties, States parties decided that the CCM would benefit from an entity charged with the support to States on the implementation of the CCM, and the President was mandated to initiate the drafting of components for a hosting agreement and a funding model for its establishment.[142] Building on the work of the previous presidency, the President of the Third Meeting of States Parties continued consultations on a funding model and the subsequent establishment of the ISU, including consultations with the GICHD on a hosting agreement. The work subsequently led to the decisions at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties on the establishment of an ISU and the concrete steps on how to take it forward, parallel to ensuring continuity in the implementation support by means of requesting UNDP to continue its work until the conclusion of the Presidency of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties including remaining with the management, decision-making and accountability of the work.[143] Following consultations and discussions among States, the Meeting decided to mandate the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to conclude, in consultation with States parties, an agreement with the GICHD on the hosting of the unit, and further to this, for the President to decide in a transparent way and in consultation with the Coordinators, as well as taking into account the views of all States parties, on the recruitment of the Director.[144]

74. The process of the recruitment of the Director of the CCM Implementation Support Unit was initiated in July 2014 under the President of the Fourth Meeting of States Parties. The selection panel, chaired by Costa Rica also comprised the following four States parties: Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Netherlands and Zambia.[145]

75. A hosting agreement[146] was concluded on 2 August 2014 and the successful recruitment of the ISU Director, Ms. Sheila Mweemba, from Zambia, was announced on 1 April 2015 by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties.[147] In early March 2015, and with the preparatory process for the Review Conference in mind, a transition plan was put in place by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties , the President-designate and UNDP outlining the milestones for handover and a clear division of work with UNDP predominantly working on substantive elements in preparation for the Review Conference whilst the new ISU provides the organisational and logistical support to the President-designate and the sponsorship programme dedicated to this meeting.

76. In preparing for the first Review Conference, further support has been provided in the drafting and subsequent consultation process of four documents: a draft Dubrovnik declaration, a draft Dubrovnik Action Plan, a document on the post-Review Conference machinery and meeting schedule and the Croatia Progress Report - monitoring progress in implementing the Vientiane Action Plan up to the First Review Conference of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, together with other procedural matters including a provisional agenda, a provisional programme of work and an annotated programme of work.

---

[142] CCM/MSP/2011/5, para 29.
[143] CCM/MSP/2013/6, para 32.
[144] CCM/MSP/2013/6, para. 31.
[145] CCM/MSP/2014/6, para. 26.
[146] www.clusterconvention.org/files/2012/02/ISU-CCM-Hosting-agreement.pdf
[147] www.clusterconvention.org/files/2012/02/Director-ISU-CCM-notification.pdf

The first mentioned three documents have furthermore been subject to extensive exchanges of views during the first and second preparatory meetings in advance of the first Review Conference at which time States parties also considered and discussed, the prospects for a sustainable and predictable funding model for the new Implementation Support Unit.

77. Further to this, and against the backdrop of decisions during the Fourth Meeting of States Parties, an intersessional meeting took place 22-23 June 2015, back-to-back with the Standing Committees of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, chaired by the President of the Fifth Meeting of States Parties and undertaken with logistical support from GICHD.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference

78. One challenge that remains is to decide on a sustainable and predictable funding model for the Implementation Support Unit that ensures sustainability, universal ownership and accountability towards all States parties.

79. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

How can the formal and informal meetings be organized so that they function to best support the norms of the CCM and its effective implementation?

VIII. Transparency measures[148]

Scope

80. All States parties to the CCM are required to report, initially, within 180 days of entry into force of the CCM for that State party, and then annually with updates by 30 April. Since entry into force, three States[149] not yet party to the CCM have also submitted voluntary initial transparency reports, one of which have now become a State party[150] and subsequently also submitted its first annual update.

Progress

81. In line with Article 7 and action #58, sixty-eight of the 84 States parties due[151] have submitted their initial Article 7 transparency report leaving seventeen States parties[152] overdue with their initial Article 7 transparency report submission. One State party[153] submitted its initial report before ratifying the CCM.

82. Eighty-four States parties were required to submit annual Article 7 transparency reports by 30 April 2015 in accordance with Article 7.2 and action #59. Of these, and as of 18 June, as many as 44 States parties had yet to submit their annual reports. From 2014 to 2015, the delivery rate of annual transparency reports decreased from 51 per cent in 2014 to 48 per cent in 2015. Although not with the potential life threatening consequences of breaches of other obligations of the CCM, Article 7 submissions are requirements under the CCM. A failure to do so would therefore, by definition constitute a matter of non-compliance. As in previous years, and with support from UNDP, the Coordinator on

[148] Annex I, "Tables outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas: Transparency measures".
[149] Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Palau.
[150] Canada.
[151] The initial Article 7 Transparency reports of the eight States who have ratified or acceded to the CCM since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties , e.g. Belize, Congo, Guinea, Guyana, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Canada and South Africa, are not yet due.
[152] See annex "States Parties that have yet to submit initial Art. 7 report".
[153] Canada.

matters pertaining to reporting, has sent letters reminding States parties of their reporting obligations as well as on matters of outstanding reports.

83. Since entry into force, voluntary reporting formats have been prepared by the Coordinator with the aim of facilitating coherent and comprehensive reporting. In line with action #59 and action #62, a "Guide to reporting"[154] was prepared as well as the paper "Transparency measures and the exchange of information in the context of the CCM: State of play and the way ahead for a better exchange of information" (CCM/MSP/2013/WP.4) aimed at maximizing reporting as a tool to assist and cooperate in the implementation of the CCM. To signal the compliance aspect of reporting, in 2014, the Coordinator reported on updates under the agenda item Compliance at the intersessional meetings.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference:

84. The main challenge under reporting is to ensure that all States comply with reporting obligations. The challenge of enhancing quality of reporting has also been raised in the reporting period but as the submission rate is getting alarmingly low, the quantitative aspect of reporting remain the priority at this time.

85. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

What are the factors preventing higher submission rates of both initial and annual transparency reports?

IX. National implementation measures[155]

Scope

86. A total of 24 States parties[156] have now adopted legislation specifically aimed at the implementation of the CCM, while 24 States parties[157] consider their existing legislation to be sufficient. Twenty-three States parties[158] and one signatory[159] are in the process of either reviewing legislation with the objective to determine the need for further actions or adopting legislation. Not counting the eight States parties that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties , a further 16 State parties[160] have not provided information in line with action #64 on how they view their status of national implementation measures. Out of the eight states that have joined since the Fifth Meeting of States Parties, three have provided information in advance of their reporting deadlines.

---

[154] http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2011/01/Reporting_guide_CCM_-August-2012.pdf

[155] Annex I, "Tables outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas: National implementation measures".

[156] Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cook Islands, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[157] Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Uruguay.

[158] Afghanistan, Belize, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ghana, Grenada, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo and Zambia.

[159] Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[160] Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Iraq, Monaco, Nauru, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago.

Progress

87. Of the eight new States parties to the CCM in the reporting period, one[161] has adopted national legislation as outlined by action #63 and in accordance with Article 9, and two have indicated that they are in the process of adopting new legislation.[162]

88. The development and adoption of legislation to enable effective implementation of the CCM remains a challenge for a number of States parties. To support States in this process, a number of tools have been developed. In 2009, the ICRC published the guidance paper "Model law: Convention on Cluster Munitions - Legislation for Common Law States on the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions".[163] In 2011, the Coordinator on matters pertaining to national implementation measures prepared and published a shorter model entitled "Model Legislation: Cluster Munitions Act 201[ ]" tailored for non-possessor, non-contaminated States.[164]

89. In addition, and with the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Coordinator, the ICRC, the CMC and UNDP, Ghana has been working on draft model legislation for African countries under civil and common law systems. In pursuit of this goal, workshops were held in Geneva in early 2014 to explore the challenges faced by African States in the process of ratifying the CCM. A model legislation drafting workshop was also held in San José, Costa Rica in September 2014 to enable consideration of the African draft model. The model is designed to be suitable for both common and civil law countries and is available in both French and English. In June 2015, the ICRC and the Government of Zambia co-hosted a workshop for states in southern Africa on advancing adherence to the CCM and the development and adoption of national legislation to implement the CCM.

Challenges and questions for discussion at the first Review Conference:

90. The main challenge under national implementation measures is to ensure that all States swiftly review, develop and adopt any legislation deemed necessary for the effective implementation of the CCM.

91. Questions to discuss at the first Review Conference may include:

What are the factors preventing greater progress in national implementation and what assistance might States parties and signatories need to facilitate their adoption of implementing legislation?

[161] Canada.
[162] Belize and Congo.
[163] Available from http://www.clusterconvention.org/files/2013/03/model_law_clusters_munitions.pdf.
[164] CCM/MSP/2011/WP.6

Annex

Tables and graphs outlining progress updates in the various thematic areas

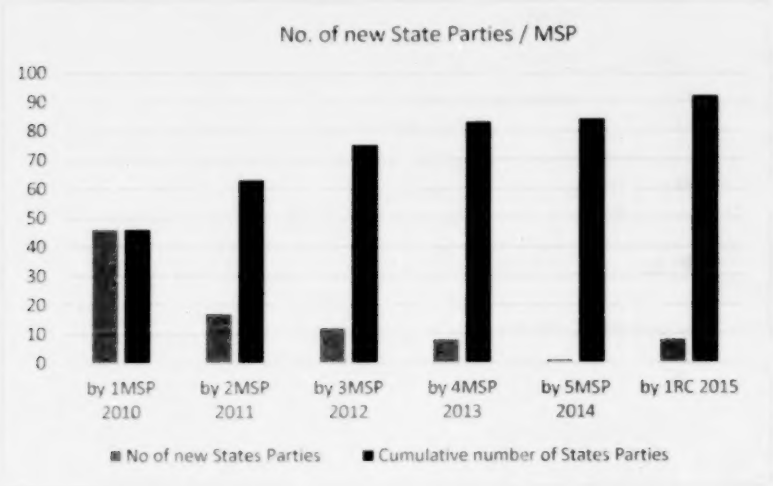
Universalization

92 States parties (by region)				24 signatory States (by region)		
Africa (26)				Africa (16)		
Botswana	Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Swaziland	Angola	Kenya	Sao Tome and Principe
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Mozambique	Togo	Benin	Liberia	
Burundi	**Guinea**	Niger	Tunisia	Central African Republic	Madagascar	Somalia
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Senegal	Zambia	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Namibia	Uganda
Cape Verde		Seychelles		Djibouti	Nigeria	Tanzania
Chad	Lesotho	Sierra Leone		Gambia	Rwanda	
Comoros	Malawi	**South Africa**				
Congo	Mali					
Americas (22)				Americas (3)		
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Colombia		
		Mexico		Haiti		
Belize	Ecuador	Nicaragua	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Jamaica		
Bolivia	El Salvador	Panama				
Canada	Grenada	**Paraguay**	Trinidad and Tobago			
Chile	Guatemala	Perú				
Costa Rica	**Guyana**		Uruguay			
Asia (3)				Asia (2)		
Afghanistan	Japan	Lao People's Democratic Republic		Indonesia	Philippines	
Europe (32)				Europe (2)		
Albania	Germany	Malta	Spain	Cyprus		

Universalization

Andorra	Holy See	Republic of Moldova	Sweden	Iceland
Austria	Hungary	Monaco	Switzerland	
Belgium	Italy	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ireland	Netherlands		
Bulgaria	Liechtenstein	Norway		
Croatia	Lithuania	Portugal		
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	San Marino		
Denmark	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Slovenia		
France				
Middle East (3)				Middle East (0)
Iraq	Lebanon	State of Palestine		
Pacific (6)				Pacific (1)
Australia	Fiji	New Zealand		Palau
Cook Islands	Nauru	Samoa		

[English only]



Stockpile destruction under Article 3

States parties with stockpile destruction obligations[1]

Botswana	**Guinea**	**South Africa**
Bulgaria	Guinea-Bissau	Spain
Croatia	Italy	Sweden
France	Mozambique	Switzerland
Germany	Peru	

[1] New States Parties in bold.

States parties that have completed stockpile destruction[2]

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Netherlands
Austria	Denmark	Norway
Belgium	Ecuador	Portugal
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Republic of Moldova
Canada	Hungary	Slovenia
Chile	Iraq	Spain
Congo	**Japan**	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Côte d'Ivoire	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

States parties retaining stockpiles for permitted purposes

Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Czech Republic	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	
France	Spain	

States parties that have provided information on retained stockpiles

Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Czech Republic	Italy	Switzerland
Denmark	Netherlands	
France	Spain	

[2] States parties having completed obligations under Article 3 in the reporting period in bold.

Submission of initial transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 18 June 2015)

States parties that have submitted their initial transparency report

Afghanistan	Grenada	Nicaragua
Albania	Guatemala	Norway
Andorra	Holy See	Peru
Antigua and Barbuda	Hungary	Portugal
Australia	Iraq	Moldova
Austria	Ireland	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Belgium	Italy	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Samoa
Botswana	Lao People's Democratic Republic	San Marino
Bulgaria	Lebanon	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Lesotho	Seychelles
Burundi	Liechtenstein	Sierra Leone
Canada[3]	Lithuania	Slovenia
Chile	Luxembourg	Spain
Costa Rica	Malawi	Swaziland
Cote d'Ivoire	Malta	Sweden
Croatia	Mauritania	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Mexico	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Denmark	Monaco	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Montenegro	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	Mozambique	Uruguay
France	Netherlands	Zambia
Germany	New Zealand	
Ghana		

[3] Report submitted on a voluntary basis while still a signatory State.

Submission of initial transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 18 June 2015)

States parties that have yet to submit an initial transparency report

Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Niger
Cameroon	Fiji	Panama
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Chad	Honduras	Togo
Comoros	Mali	Tunisia
Cook Islands	Nauru	

States parties with the initial transparency report not yet due

Belize	28 August 2015
Canada	27 February 2016
Congo	28 August 2015
Guinea	19 April 2015
Guyana	27 September 2015
Paraguay	28 February 2016
South Africa	29 April 2016
State of Palestine	27 December 2015

States parties that have submitted annual reports

Afghanistan	2013, 2014, 2015	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Albania	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Lebanon	2012, 2013, 2014
Antigua and Barbuda	2014	Liechtenstein	2015
Australia	2014, 2015	Lithuania	2012, 2013, 2014
Austria	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Luxembourg	2012, 2014, 2015
Belgium	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Mauritania	2014, 2015
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Mexico	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Botswana	2014	Monaco	2012, 2014
Bulgaria	2013, 2014, 2015	Montenegro	2013, 2014, 2015
Burkina Faso	2013	Mozambique	2013, 2014, 2015
Canada[4]	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Netherlands	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Chile	2013	New Zealand	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Costa Rica	2015	Nicaragua	2013
Cote d'Ivoire	2014	Norway	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Croatia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Peru	2014, 2015
Czech Republic	2013, 2014, 2015	Portugal	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Denmark	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Moldova	2012, 2013
Ecuador	2013	San Marino	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
El Salvador	2015	Senegal	2014
France	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Slovenia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015

[4] Canada submitted annual reports from 2012 to 2014 on a voluntary basis and in 2015 as State party to the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Submission of annual transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 18 June 2015)

Germany	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Spain	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Ghana	2012, 2013, 2014	Swaziland	2014, 2015
Grenada	2013	Sweden	2014, 2015
Guatemala	2012, 2013	Switzerland	2014, 2015
Holy See	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Iraq	2015	Trinidad and Tobago	2014, 2015
Ireland	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015
Italy	2013, 2014, 2015	Uruguay	2013
Japan	2012, 2013, 2014, 2015	Zambia	2012, 2013, 2014

States parties that have yet to submit annual reports

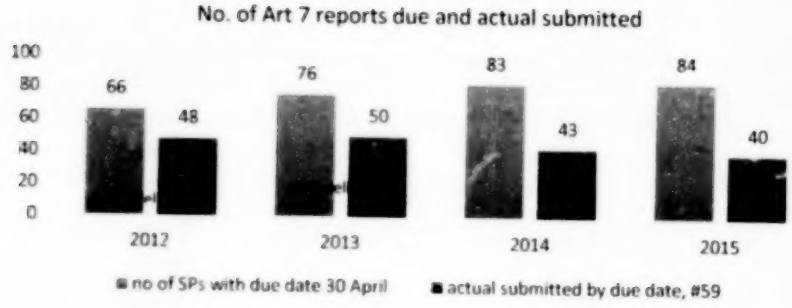
Andorra	Fiji	Nicaragua
Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Niger
Bolivia	Grenada	Panama
Botswana	Guatemala	Moldova
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Saint-Kitts-and-Nevis
Burundi	Honduras	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cameroon	Hungary	
Cape Verde	Lebanon	Samoa
Chad	Lesotho	Senegal
Chile	Lithuania	Seychelles
Comoros	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Cook Islands	Mali	Togo
Cote d'Ivoire	Malta	Tunisia
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Uruguay
Ecuador	Nauru	Zambia

Submission of annual transparency reports under Article 7 (as of 18 June 2015)

Signatories that have submitted voluntary reports

Democratic Republic of the Congo	in 2011, 2012 and 2014
Palau	in 2011

[English only]



States considering existing legislation to be sufficient

Albania	Holy See	Nicaragua
Andorra	Lithuania	Peru
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Malta	San Marino
Bulgaria	Mauritania	Senegal
Chile	Mexico	Slovenia
Costa Rica	Moldova	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Denmark	Montenegro	Tunisia
Guinea-Bissau	Netherlands	Uruguay

States parties that have adopted legislation relating to the Convention's implementation

Australia	Germany	New Zealand
Austria	Guatemala	Norway
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal
Canada	Ireland	Samoa
Cook Islands	Italy	Spain
Czech Republic	Japan	Sweden
Ecuador	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

States parties that are developing/reviewing legislation relating to the Convention's implementation

Afghanistan	Ghana	Niger
Belize	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Botswana	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	Seychelles
Burundi	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Congo	Malawi	Swaziland
Cote d'Ivoire	Mali	Togo
Croatia	Mozambique	Zambia

[English only]